THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,933. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

AID. THURSDAY.

CONFIDENCE.—IF THE PARTY WILL RETURN THE Watch, lost at the fair at Macon, Ga., last October, in good order, he will receive a reward of $50; and also a reward of $50 will be paid for the return of the Pocketbook, containing $1.0 lost at same time. To be returned to 29 Chambers street, and no questions asked.

EAGLE—DISAPPOINTED YESTERDAY. DID YOU see Monday's paper? When? BIRD.

FRENCH BALL.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO wore tights, with short silver gray overskirt, and hair loose, on Monday night oblige an admirer by addressing E. A. ALLIN, box 123 Herald office?

H. S. HAVE BEEN ILL; AT HOME YET; SEND address where to write.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20 years, of light complexion, light brown hair; wore gray sacque coat, silk mixed pants and vest and black Kossuth hat; answers to the name of Frederick Kries. Left Greenville, N. J., for New York on Friday morning, 12th inst. Any person giving information will be liberally rewarded. Address V. STUPP, 17 Stanton street, room 9.

L. A. E.—LET US KNOW WHERE YOU ARE, FOR mother's sake. S. & T.

L. L. P. CAN HAVE CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW at private house, or wherever he may designate, by addressing SECRETARY, box 4,650 Post office.

MATILDA.—COME TO-DAY.

MINNESOTA—MEET ME THURSDAY, HALF-PAST 3 P. M. BREITZEL.

MRS. MINA BUEGLE, TEACHER, LATE OF 149 Sixth avenue, will confer a favor by calling on G. HOLLAY, 415 Sixth avenue, or sending her address.

MATILDA HERON'S BENEFIT, METROPOLITAN SAloon, Newark, Thanksgiving morning.—Will you send address to EDWIN LORILLARD, Madison, N. J.?

PLEASE CALL ON ANY OF MY LAWYERS. BOB.

RICHARDS.—LETTER FOR YOU. OLD PLACE AND name. FRANCIS.

SIXTH AVENUE CAR, FROM TWENTY-THIRD TO Walker street, about 10 A. M., January 17.—Blonde lady in green dress, stepping on your dress was accidental. Please send your address to T. R. L., Herald office. I would like to apologize. Describe ring on gentleman's left hand to prevent mistake.

VICTORIA—WAIT; WILL SAY WHEN AS SOON AS possible. TAYLOR.

WILL R. R CORDNER PLEASE WRITE H. D. W., Stevens House, when and where can be seen? Important.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WHITE SPITZ DOG. THE OWNER CAN have him by paying expenses. Inquire at 16 West Forty-seventh street.

FOUND—SUNDAY, 15TH INSTANT, ON NINTH AVEnue, a Pocketbook. Apply to E. P. KURNARO, 225 West Twenty-third street, paying cost of advertisement.

FOUND—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. THE OWNER can have him on giving a correct description of him in all particulars, color, size, breed, &c. Inquire at Wallack's Theatre.

LOST—IN EIGHTH AVENUE CAR, A SMALL PACKage containing one bracelet, two gold rings and one stud. The value of the gold given as reward. A. SKRONN, 537 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A ROLL OF BILLS, less than $1.0 and more than $50. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Address box 1,882 Post office.

LOST—A PAIR OF PEARL OPERA GLASSES IN A University and Bowery street car on Tuesday evening. The finder will be rewarded at A. & E. WALLACH'S, 521 Broadway.

LOST—AT WALLACK'S, ON TUESDAY EVENING, A Hudson Bay Sable Boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 22 West Twenty-first street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, A BLACK [illegible] going from [illegible] street [illegible] near Seventh avenue [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to owner, 237 West [illegible] street.

LOST—IN OR NEAR THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD [illegible] Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue [illegible] Geneva Watch [illegible] A liberal reward [illegible] be paid to the finder by returning it to [illegible]

LOST—A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER, [illegible] on the back [illegible] Any person returning him to 12 East Twenty-sixth street will be properly rewarded.

LOST—ON THE 15TH, A LARGE WHITE SPITZ DOG, answering to the name of [illegible] Any one returning him to 124 Lexington avenue will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—SILVER SKYE TERRIER, FROM [illegible] [illegible] A suitable reward for recovery.

LOST—A DIAMOND CLUSTER SET [illegible] [illegible] will be rewarded by leaving the same [illegible] 12 Broad street.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD [illegible] [illegible] Dental Institute, 21 East [illegible]

LOST—$100, MONDAY [illegible] [illegible] The money [illegible] rewarded [illegible]

NOTICE.—STOLEN, FROM THE OFFICE OF [illegible] [illegible] each [illegible] Company, Nos. [illegible] together with a promissory Note for $1,000 [illegible] order of J. S. [illegible] [illegible] J. S. KENNEDY & CO., 41 Cedar street. January 15, 1872.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A Black and Tan Dog; answers to the name of Jack; $5 will be paid for its return to 25 West Thirteenth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, SATURDAY EVENING, IN or about Fulton Market, a plum colored Diary, 1872, containing a small sum of money and papers of no value to any one but the owner. Finder will receive above reward by leaving it at HAGAR & CO.'S, 58 Gold street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, January 16, Black and Tan Dog. The above reward will be given for his return to 13 Madison avenue.

$10 REWARD.—FOR THE DELIVERY AT 13 WEST Thirty-sixth street of a red Russia Leather Letter Case and contents, consisting of papers, memoranda, cards and visiting list.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, AT THE Academy of Music, a lady's Gold Locket, ornamented with two pearls and containing two pictures. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the same to the jewelry store, 1,243 Broadway, opposite the Grand Hotel.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, THURSDAY EVENING, IN 10 o'clock Fourth avenue car, at Thirty-second street, a Pocketbook, containing some money, memoranda and papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder may keep the money and will receive the above reward by leaving said pocketbook and memoranda with A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ONE CHEST, FROM WILliam to Barclay street, containing table towels and serviettes. The above reward will be paid to the person who can put the undersigned in possession of it again. No questions asked. RAAB'S Hoboken Express.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON FOURTH avenue car, near City Hall, on afternoon of 10th inst., a black leather Pocketbook, containing some memorandums, with a note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, endorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., due March 19, for $8,923 26, payable at Park Bank. Payment being stopped, the note is of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid on its return and no questions asked.
THOMAS McMULLEN, 44 Beaver street.

$500.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, AND no questions asked, for the return to 15 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, of two Rings, one with three diamonds, the other an emerald, surrounded by diamonds.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 87 Liberty street.

ADVERTISING.—NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 263 newspapers in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogues and estimates, or call at 13 Park row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—TO LET, A RESTaurant, in order. Inquire at 111 Nassau street.

A RICH SET OF CRIMSON AND MAROON BROCATEL Curtains, for two windows, for sale cheap, at BATTERSON'S, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.—All the official drawings kept on file.
DE LAN BROS., Brokers,
160 Broadway, room 13, and No. 1 Astor place.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 127—JAN. 17, 1872.
78, 19, 14, 64, 75, 42, 37, 27, 59, 41, 10, 71, 56, 20.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 123—JAN. 17, 1872.
34, 61, 59, 35, 44, 69, 31, 49, 27, 70, 46, 60.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 27—JAN. 17, 1872.
54, 45, 12, 24, 7, 6, 15, 63, 32, 60, 41, 49, 35, 73.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 28—JAN. 17, 1872.
77, 35, 18, 21, 61, 52, 23, 41, 10, 13, 67, 29.
Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 118—Nos. 11, 20, 59, capital prize of $20,000. Whole ticket sold in New York.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.
Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen $2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen 2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen 1 50
Also Newark Beer, per dozen 1 00
For shipping and family use. City orders delivered free.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWING received for January 5, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO SELL PALMER'S COMbined Sewing Machine Attachment; a novelty. Price 25; $5 realized daily. HALL & VREELAND'S Sewing Machine Emporium, 273 Sixth avenue.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue. $1,000 paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

STAMMERING.—IF WHITE & OATMAN WILL DEposit with any responsible person the $1,000 that they offer for any case of stammering that they cannot cure the writer will place himself under their instruction and compete for it. Will they give names and addresses through special notices, Herald, of persons cured during their practice in this city?

TAX NOTICE.—THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE town of Westchester comprising the villages of Unionport, Olinville and Wakefield, will be at his office, in the Town Hall, Westchester, from the 8th day of January, 1872, to May 1, daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. All non-residents owning lots in the above villages can get their bills by mail. No other person is authorized to receive taxes for the town of Westchester, as their receipt is worthless. J. B. SKENION, Receiver.

$150,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, Jan. 5. Kentucky, class 128, Nos. 34, 61, 59 drew $30,947. Address RALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c.; trained ratting Ferrets. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID BLOODHOUNDS, OF Bu... race, together or singly, aged about 16 months. Inquire at 721 East Eleventh street.

REVOLVERS, GUNS, PISTOLS, &C., AT REDUCED prices; a large assortment of Ballard Rifles; second hand Guns, Pistols, &c., bought, sold or exchanged.
GEO. SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A WORD TO THE WISE, &C.
Fresh Bargains in Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, &c. We are anxious to clear out the entire Stock, and shall offer the
Greatest Bargains yet.
No reasonable offer refused.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 36 Liberty street.

AN ELEGANT ROAD ESTABLISHMENT
AT AUCTION TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, AT THEIR AUCTION MART, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
VERY HANDSOME SORREL MARE, with long flowing [illegible] SMITH HANK, and is HALF SISTER [illegible] BUTLER [illegible] [illegible]
NEARLY NEW [illegible]
[illegible]

A SADDLE HORSE WANTED—ONE THAT AMBLES [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. S. A. HOWE [illegible]

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 10 WEST BROADWAY. [illegible] Business Wagons [illegible] [illegible]

A.—THE LARGEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CARriages [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] Rockaway [illegible] Park Phaeton [illegible] [illegible]

A.—GOOD CARRIAGES [illegible] [illegible] 111 East [illegible]

A.—HORSE CLIPPING [illegible] NEATNESS AND DIS[illegible] WALKER & FOSTER [illegible] [illegible]

A.—T [illegible] AND 536 BROADWAY. [illegible] [illegible] for Spring sale.

A GREAT, SPECIAL, UNRESERVED AND POSITIVE SALE of fine HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., including the ENTIRE STOCK of the late WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., deceased, on FRIDAY (to-morrow), JANUARY 19, at STAPLE 43 GREAT JONES STREET, at 10½ prompt.
HANDSOME, stylish, genteel and fast team of BLOOD BAY GELDINGS, about 15¾ high, 7 and 8 years old; one of the best matched, finest gaited and promptest driving team on road; have great style, no vices or tricks; easy and pleasant drivers; no bugging or fretting; fear nothing; can trot 2:50 together any day, and are warranted sound and kind; are known as the KEYSER TEAM, and were both sired by Young Moor.
BROWN TROTTING HORSE SILVER HEELS, 15¾ high, 8 years old; sired by Ericsson and trained and broken by Dr. Herr, of Kentucky; extra fine, speedy and genteel road horse; no vices, honest and well behaved; his record of 2:41, warranted to beat 2:45 on day of sale, and warranted sound and kind.
FINE LARGE GOLDEN CHESTNUT ¾ thoroughbred Horse, raised in Kentucky, 15¾ high, 7 years old; sired by BALD CHIEF, dam a thoroughbred; this is one of the finest large horses ever witnessed; has silver mane and tail; for symmetry, style and elegance he has no superior; he can trot in 3 minutes to road wagon, and 15 miles an hour; fears nothing and cannot be outstyled, and warranted sound and kind; the finest light coupé road horse in the city.
ALSO the fast and well known trotting HORSE BLACK RALPH, 15¾ high, 8 years old, sired by Ethan Allen and formerly owned by Mr. Peckwith, of Hartford; has record of 2:33; he can beat 2:35 now, and is warranted to beat 2:40 to road wagon or no sale, and is warranted sound and kind; is an elegant gentleman's road horse, a pleasant driver, has great powers of endurance, handsome and well behaved.
ALSO extra handsome, closely matched and superior styled team of DAPPLE GRAY HORSES, about 15¾ high, 7 years old; cannot be surpassed or outstyled in the State; have fine symmetry, with fine, lofty knee action; fear nothing; require no checks or gags, and can travel in 2:45 together, and attract great attention on park or road; for general use, either for coach or road, they have no superior; are warranted sound and kind.
ALSO two other Horses; have been used as depot horses, are fine business horses and good roadsters.
THIS STOCK, taken altogether, we do not hesitate to say is as fine as ever offered at auction in this city or any other, part being the property of Mr. MORRIS, who was well known as one of the best judges of fine horses and speed in the State, and would have none other; the balance are the property of a prominent sporting politician who has left the State. Gentlemen wishing to purchase extra fine, reliable and fast horses should embrace this opportunity, as they will all be warranted as represented at sale, and will be sold to highest bidder without reservation or restriction. Our instructions are to sell. Full particulars of trotters, with performances, &c., at sale.
THIS STOCK CAN BE SEEN AND EXAMINED NOW until sale at stable and particulars ascertained.

A.—HORSE, COUPE AND HARNESS TO BE SOLD cheap, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply at private stable 45 West Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

BROWN CANADIAN MARE, 15¾ HANDS, 8 YEARS old, fast pacer, suitable for any work; fast, stylish bay Mare, 15¾ hands, 5 years old; also cheap Horse. 311 West Thirteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—100 SECOND hand Coaches, Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also 100 Sleighs.
WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

ENGLISH T CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE, AT private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. The T cart, with shafts, pole and bar, of latest style; Peters, of London, builder. The harness quite new, by first class maker; a set each, for one horse or a pair, and adapted to the T cart or other carriages.

FOR SALE—A PATCHEN STALLION, 16 HANDS HIGH, blood bay, very stylish, for stock purposes. Apply at 72½ Charles street.

FOR SALE—SIX ROAD OR LIGHT BUSINESS Horses, two sets Coach Harness, two Portland Sleighs, good as new; ten straps Bells, Dusenbury top Wagon, little used; Waterman top square box side bar Wagon, pole and shafts, good order. Apply at 136 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH FOUR-WHEEL Dog Cart, reversible seat; as good as new. Apply at stable 145 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—FINE TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES, black, at a bargain, at McDONALD'S stables, 144 East Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, TRUCKS AND WORK, CHEAP as owner is going to the country; must sell immediately; a chance seldom met with. Inquire for CARMAN, 113 Water street, basement.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, LONG TAILS, very stylish; 15 hands high, 6 years old; from Canada. Price $550. Apply at 275 Spring street.

FOR SALE—DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; free and good driver; suitable for doctor, coupe or private family. 522 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE, 16 hands high, sound and kind; has been driven by a lady; is not afraid of steam; can trot in 2:50. Apply at 275 Spring st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, FIT FOR any kind of work. Apply at 715 East Twelfth street, near avenue D.

PAIR OF DARK BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS high; young, sound and with stylish action; quiet in all harness; either of them suited to a coupe or dog cart; for sale at private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, near Grand Hotel. Apply to J. D. FELLOWS, 144 West Thirty-first street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, In great variety of style and finish, from $35 up; also a good assortment of Carriages, both new and second hand; Bells, Robes, Blankets, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 28 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH BELLS; LARGEST, cheapest and best assortment in the market, at lowest popular prices; two light Coupes, Coupe Rockaway, six-seat Westchester; great bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIVERY STABLE DOING A good business, for city Real Estate, or a Place on Harlem, Hudson River or New Haven Railroad, within 30 miles of city, not to exceed $14,000. Address Z. Y., box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, to drive as a third horse in a pair. Address box 1,470 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, NOT TO WEIGH over 450 lbs.; must be modern built and cheap. Address, stating price and particulars, ROCKAWAY, box 4,442 Post office.

$100.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A SOUND, kind and true gray Horse, 15 hands, 900 lbs., 12 years, rapid walker; suitable for road or business use; will take Piano, lady's Watch and Chain, Plated or Goods.
J. HASBRUCK, 59 Murray street.

$125.—A SORREL HORSE FOR SALE; NINE years old; suitable for cart or truck. Inquire at 325 Delancey street, corner Tompkins.

$145.—STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 16 hands; suitable for express or truck; warranted sound and kind, or money returned; brown Mare, very cheap. 415 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; two walnut Parlor Suits, in reps, for $50 and $50; rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Chamber Furniture, in rosewood and walnut; Sideboard, Extension Table, at a sacrifice. Call at residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL dispose of all their Furniture and contents of private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, viz., Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Carpets, &c., at half original cost, to low cash purchasers.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale—Property family leaving city. Superb Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $400, for $200; Etagere, Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware; sacrifice.
M. H. DRAKE, 56 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping and the trade, at private mansion 114 West 28th st. Parlor Suits, in satin brocatel, cost $350, for $120; rep Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, $1 a yard, and 40 Oil Paintings cheap for cash.

A HANDSOME OPEN WORK PLIMPTON BEDSTEAD, in perfect order; price $15. Apply at 245 Madison av.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock [illegible] at R. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DANLY & CUNNINGHAM,
[illegible] Twenty-sixth street [illegible]
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT OF KIN.

[illegible]
MARY RUSSELL
[illegible]
Dated this [illegible] day of November, 1871.
E. F. WHITSTONE,
[illegible]

EUROPE.

THE [illegible]
[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] goods are stealing [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

A.—NO BONUS.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY, IN sums to suit, on New York city Property; also Money for Brooklyn and near by Country Property; Mortgages cashed. Principals only apply to N. H. HAYES, 81 Cedar street.

ATTORNEYS AND PRINCIPALS WHO HAVE MONEY to loan on improved Real Estate in New York or Brooklyn, or to purchase First or Second Mortgages, address BUSINESS, box 123 Herald office.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and over which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to January 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, January 22.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after January 21.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal street.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.
The declaration and charter of this company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at 346 Broadway, and will continue open until Wednesday, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.
JOHN M. FURMAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
WILLIAM H. STEWART, } Commissioners.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York (established 1787).—Office, 64 Wall street, New York, Jan. 8, 1872.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent; also an extra dividend of five per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LOANS ON MORTGAGES ON GOOD PROPERTY IN New York and Brooklyn; also Mortgages bought and sold. W. W. DIBBLEE, 12 Wall street.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON STREET.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 17, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New York property.
$15,000, $12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500
on Brooklyn property,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, $2,000, $1,000 trust funds.
Second Mortgages cashed.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE,
39 Pine street.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF PAST due Coupons of the Bonds of this company are requested to communicate with STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., 65 Broadway, without delay, in their own interest and in the interest of the company.

UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
245 Broadway.
DEUTSCH & CLARK, Managers.
Will loan 50 per cent on net valuation on Property in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or the country, in sums to suit. No bonus required.

$9,000 WANTED—AS FIRST MORTGAGE ON first class improved tenement property uptown, worth $20,000. Only principals will address MORTGAGE, Herald office.

$9,000 TO LOAN—FREE OF COMMISSION, FOR a term of years, on First Mortgage on improved City Property, or will purchase a First Mortgage. Address Z. AKIC, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$10,000—$7,000, $9,000, $5,500 AND $4,500, TRUST funds, to loan on city improved or unimproved Property, without bonus.
HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine street.

$40,000 WANTED—ON A BUILDER'S LOAN, on a block of good houses about to be erected in Brooklyn. W. W. DIBBLEE, 12 Wall street.

$85,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL Estate in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, in sums to suit.
A. V. DAVIS, Attorney, No. 9 Nassau street, room 23.

$175,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Improved Property; also money for Brooklyn; First and Second Mortgages cashed.
SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON,
1,205 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums. Second Mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$375,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 185 Broadway, room 8.

$382,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey Property. Apply at room 17, 39 Nassau street, opposite Post office. G. D. PEELEN.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York city and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$425,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City Property; no bonus required. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, 261 Broadway, room 7.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT 51 SIXTH AVENUE, THIRD STORE ABOVE Waverley place.—Money advanced on personal property of every description: Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. The same bought and sold, by S. HARRIS.

AT NO. 857 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET, liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 475 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 536 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street. Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET, AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHment, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

100 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN ANN AND FULton streets, in the little jewelry store.—Loans negotiated on watches, diamonds and silverware. Also the same bought and sold. G. A. JOSEPH.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, up stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTZ.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, FIVE UNfurnished Rooms, on first or second floor; house and location must be first class. Address R., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, IN A RE[illegible] family, between Fifth and Sixth avenues [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, SUITABLE [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENEMENT PROPERTY [illegible] Address [illegible] 142 East Twentieth street.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, IN A NEAT PRIVATE [illegible] [illegible] $40 a month. Address [illegible]

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, IN A NEAT, PRIVATE house, Parlor Floor and Basement [illegible] location below Twenty-fifth street, east of Broadway. Address A. G. K., box 180 Herald office.

WANTED—A THIRD FLOOR, OR SUIT OF THREE Rooms, furnished, in a neat house, near the [illegible] references given and required. Address A., box [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A [illegible] WANTED—AT A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S [illegible] [illegible] Address BONA FIDE, [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUT [illegible] AND FRENCH [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Silver Ware [illegible] [illegible] and 3/3 [illegible] avenue, corner Twentieth street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
FRANCE, Thomson .... Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, Feb. 3.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
JAVA, Wednesday, Jan. 24	HECLA, Saturday, Jan. 20
CALABRIA, W'sday, Jan. 31	SIBERIA, Saturday, Jan. 27
CHINA, Wednesday, Feb. 7	TRIPOLI, Saturday, Feb. 3
ABYSSINIA, W'sday, Feb. 14	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr. .... January 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth .... January 31, at 10½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, will sail on Thursday, January 18, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail January 23, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, January 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain G. [illegible]mer, on Saturday, January 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 10

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
4,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
OCEANIC, February 17.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool.—Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP ...... Saturday, January 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ...... Saturday, January 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, February 3, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... Saturday, February 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ...... Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON ...... Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday, from pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
via Panama,
carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and
Greytown and Pacific Coast of
Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chili.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
January 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave Pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP RISING STAR WILL sail at ten A. M. Friday, 19th inst., for Aspinwall via Jamaica. T. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, January 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Havana only .... Saturday, Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman .... Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Havana only .... Wednesday, Feb. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
[illegible]
MISSOURI [illegible]
MORRO CASTLE [illegible]
[illegible]
A. W. DIMOCK [illegible]

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee [illegible] and all other points [illegible] Jacksonville, Pensacola [illegible] Brunswick, Ga.
[illegible] NEW CITY.
[illegible] Saturday, January 20, at 3 P. M., from pier 22 North River.
[illegible]
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE [illegible] GALVESTON STEAMERS [illegible]
The [illegible] CITY OF AUSTIN [illegible]
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, [illegible] W. P. CLYDE [illegible]

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
[illegible]
[illegible] Saturday, January 20.
[illegible]
For freight or passage [illegible] accommodations, apply to
[illegible] & CO., 133 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
[illegible] Steamship Line.
[illegible] Captain [illegible] will [illegible] River on Saturday [illegible]
[illegible] Mobile and St. Louis [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, Jan. 20.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points south and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at general office, 137 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leaves foot of Murray street, New York via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of M. A. J. Lynch and Hugh N. Camp, in the real estate brokerage business, was dissolved January 2, 1872, by mutual consent.
HUGH N. CAMP.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872. M. A. J. LYNCH.
Hugh N. Camp continues the business at 105 Broadway; M. A. J. Lynch at his old office, 72 Cedar street.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date.
22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the firm name of Budd & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY L. BUDD,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872. J. W. BUDD.
The business will be continued by J. W. Budd at the old stand, 254 West Fourteenth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AS PARTNER—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WITH $5,000 to $10,000, to engage in a safe hardware business, well located; a knowledge of the business not required. Bona fide parties only may address HARDWARE, box 850 New York Post office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 in a first class planing and sawing mill, drawing large income from power let. Address S. H., box 139 Herald office.

A.—UNDERSIGNED WOULD PURCHASE BUSINESS or patent, assist to develop either, having substantial merit; not noticed unless character stated. Address for one week HENRY LIVINGSTON, box 134 Herald office.

A.—Plated Ware, Japanned Goods, Silverware, &c. We have the finest establishment in Maiden lane for sale to close an estate. Circumstances in the above case force the sale of a lucrative business, such as is seldom if ever publicly offered. Price $12,000; one-quarter cash, to acceptable parties. Apply GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., 93 Broadway.

A PARTNER WITH $300 WANTED—IN A RESPECTable and lucrative business. Hours 10 to 5, daily; a steady man and good plain handwriting indispensable. Address REALITY, box 139 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, DESIROUS OF ENTERING business, would like to hear of an opening in which $20,000 to $50,000 or more could be used to advantage; might be willing to purchase an entire business or to become connected with an acceptable party. Address, being particular to state nature of business, J. Jr., Herald office.

ARTISTICAL SPECIALTY—LIGHT MANUFACTURING; established ten years; capital required not less than $1,000; business suited only to men of taste and studious habits. Apply to 651 Broadway, top floor.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (GERMAN), SINGLE, WITH about $1,500 or $2,000 and the very highest of references, a thorough business man and energetic, wishes to enter as a partner either in a respectable dry goods, fancy, clothing or manufacturing business. Address for one week GERMAN, box 121 Herald office.

ANY PERSONS FROM OTHER STATES OR GOING to Europe or anywhere, can hear of rare opportunity to make large amount of money rapidly, satisfactorily; or an interest; sole account ill health, &c. For particulars address Mr. HALL, box 145 Herald office.

A BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME DISTILLERY LIQUOR store, now doing a good cash business; five years' lease; owner obliged to leave the city. Inquire at 345 West Thirty-first street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business in this city, with $6,000; the party can realize at least 100 per cent per annum; references exchanged. Address C. W. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, THE FINEST Livery Stable Property in Brooklyn; no bonus for business; no old stock to buy; possession given immediately. Address box 139 Brooklyn Post office.

I WISH A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, TO JOIN ME in securing patents in this country and Europe on two inventions already tested. A fortune in each. Address or call on INVENTOR, No. 7 Erie street, Jersey City.

MANUFACTURING CASH BUSINESS.—I WANT A partner with $3,000; $1,000 now, balance gradually; profits large; sure and safe.
D. READE, 87 Warren street, third loft.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business; plenty of business; good reasons for wanting partner given; $800 required.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing Business; profitable; easily managed; articles staple; small capital required. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

SPECIALTY.—I WISH TO ASSOCIATE MYSELF WITH a party who can command $5,000 for manufacturing an article lately patented; there is a profit of 300 per cent, ready cash sales, and every family will have them; $50,000 can be realized the first year; security given if required. Apply at or address room 21 National Hotel, Cortlandt street, N. Y.

SPECIALTY.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WHO can command $15,000, to take an interest in one of the first class hotels in this city with the present proprietor; hotel well furnished, with a capacity for 300 guests; the present proprietor having kept it for four years; the hotel is now in its full tide of success; business of importance calling the proprietor to Europe desires a partner as above; all communications strictly confidential. Address A. B. C., box 192 Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD INVEST SOME CAPITAL, as active partner in an established coal business; retail preferred, New York city. Address, with full particulars, naming amount required and appointing interview, BLACK, Herald office.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS TO join a party in this city as partner in the manufacture of laundry soaps. One having a factory in working order preferred. Address, with particulars, all this week, T. CHAMBERS, box 151, Madison, New Jersey.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS AND gentlemen out of business who can command from $2,500 to $5,000, to travel through the South and West to introduce an article that is demanded by every dwelling, store, bank and hotel; this is one of the most valuable inventions of the day, and it is safe to say that with a live, enterprising man $50,000 a year can be realized. Call on or address BUSINESS, room 54 St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $100 IN A GREAT cash enterprise of an entirely new and novel composition, doing quick cash sales from $75 to $150 per day; security given. Call immediately.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

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EUROPE.

The Work and Play of the International Telegraph Delegates in Rome.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S ADDRESS.

The Roman Forum and the Palace of the Cæsars.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT CHISELHURST.

Napoleon's Secret Supporters in the French Assembly

GAMBETTA ON THE STUMP

The Warmest and Truest Alliance England Has Ever Seen

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Keystone of German Feeling in Russia During the Late War.

The following selections of letters from the HERALD's foreign correspondents are of such a character as to repay a tentive perusal.

ITALY.

The International Telegraph Conference—Visit of the Delegates—Roman Forum and the Palace of the Cæsars—Mr. Cyrus W. Field's Speech at the Banquet of the 28th Inst.

ROME, Dec. 31, 1871.

Yesterday I attended the archæological excursion of the members of the International Telegraph Congress to the Capitol, Tabularium, Roman Forum and Palace of the Cæsars under the guidance of the Commendatore Rosa who arrived about noon in the great hall in the Senatorial Palace where the telegraphic delegates were holding their discussions. Senator Rosa appeared to be in a state of great and justifiable excitement at having just discovered the massive arch of the Cloaca Maxima under the eastern extremity of the Julian Basilica. This remnant of the [illegible] civilization of the Tarquins is now revealed to view in the Forum for the first time since 2,000 years and the masonry is as solid and the flow of water as constant as ever. We all verified the fact by personal inspection and listened with interest to the explanations of Signor Rosa respecting this and the other localities illustrated by him in the afternoon's promenade. During this excursion I had the pleasure of conversing, between one temple and another, with Mr. Cyrus W. Field whose enlightened and thoroughly humanitarian views on all questions connected with telegraphy I was fully able to appreciate.

I enclose the text of Mr. Field's speech to the International Telegraph Conference on the [illegible] inst. His propositions obtained the majority of votes in the assembly, there being no contrary votes and only nine delegates who abstained from voting without the special instructions of their respective governments.—

SPEECH OF MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—In attending this Conference, on the invitation of the Italian government, I cannot forget that it was an immortal Genoese who forged a link between Italy and America which can never be broken and also that, in meeting the representatives of a reunited Italy in the ancient capital of the world an American naturally feels that Rome is no longer "the lone mother of empires," but is the majestic source whence light and freedom are diffused through all the provinces of the kingdom. So much perhaps an American citizen may be permitted to say before entering upon a few of the practical points which I desire to propose for the consideration of this Conference.

First—The neutrality of telegraphs in time of war is one of those problems which cannot be strictly either by philanthropy or by sentiment—probably every civilized government has felt that whatever from an abstract point of view it might desire to do, imperious necessity (as in the American civil war and in the late European war) may override every other consideration. It must therefore be admitted that when unhappily a state of war arises a government will exercise the power to deal with telegraphs as with steamboats and railways. But surely this power of interference may be limited by certain well defined restrictions. The destruction of telegraphic cables should be contemned as an act of barbarism and be strictly prohibited by the law of nations. On the other hand a belligerent under the plea of military necessity will not forego the right to control the telegraphs in his own or in an enemy's country. But at the same time the transmission of private messages which are in themselves harmless is a privilege that may safely be conceded under proper regulations. In civilized warfare thanks to enlightened statesmen like the lamented Cobden the duty of exhibiting as much humanity and forbearance towards private citizens as possible is now generally recognized, although, unfortunately this principle heretofore has been only imperfectly applied but manifestly private messages, if they contain nothing to which a belligerent need object, may safely enjoy immunity at the hands of the military authorities. Moreover a convention between the Powers should secure so far as human compacts or agreements can secure anything the absolute safety of every telegraph whether on the land above or in the sea beneath. A hundred arguments might be advanced in support of this proposition but I need only mention the powerful one that a telegraph may be the means of making or accelerating the making of peace between the combatants. In a treaty between Italy and the United States, the ratification of which was exchanged at Washington last month the principle of inviolability of private property on the high seas in time of war was for the first time consecrated in an official international act.

Second—The exclusive right to lay a cable between two foreign countries should not be given without the joint consent of the respective governments. It is a mere truism to say that a government cannot impart rights which it does not itself possess. In other words, it is impossible for a State to grant to private persons privileges which it would never dream of exercising in its sovereign capacity. It is absurd to suppose that A has a right to connect his territories with those of B, still less to connect them through the agency of C without the full consent of B and on such terms as the latter may be willing to agree to.

The President of the United States in his message to Congress on the 4th of this month used the following language:—"I especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade and above all the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interest are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication."

[illegible]

[illegible] was that the only point which [illegible] be raised in the governing the international relations [illegible] the governments [illegible] where rates should be charged, but no additional fees should be made. All experience shows that the establishment of a uniform rate instead of being injurious is highly beneficial to the revenue. The present system is costly and vexatious to the public with [illegible] being remunerative to the countries which are [illegible]. The tariffs should be as low as possible consistent with keeping a [illegible] working the business performed in the most efficient and accurate manner, laying aside annually a sum sufficient to [illegible] the [illegible] lines or renew the cables and pay a fair interest on the capital invested.

Fourth—As I have good reason to hope that before the Conference meets again in [illegible] the [illegible] will have [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] between the United States and the [illegible] provinces of the Russian empire and China. [illegible] in which [illegible] to submit to the Conference my views on these important international questions.

Fifthly—I would express the earnest hope that this Conference will recommend to the various governments which it represents the desirability of embodying the first and second proposals I have had the honor to make in an international treaty. If this be done the few more steps will have been taken in [illegible] onward march of civilization.

MR. FIELD'S BANQUET.

To-morrow evening at six o'clock Mr. Field will offer a banquet to the delegates and to other persons connected with the International Telegraphic Conference at the Dante [illegible] Hall near the Fountain of Trevi. Some interesting speeches will be made on the occasion.

ENGLAND

New Year's Day at Chiselhurst—Imperialist Intrigue—Parisian Journalists and Bankers in the Interest of Napoleon—The Emperor's Secret Supporters in the Assembly—Two Important Visitors to the Chiselhurst Politician—The Game of Restoration.

CHISELHURST, Jan. 1st, 187_.

To get an idea of how the vast amount of various moneys passing through Napoleon's hands can be so quickly spent in a quiet retreat like Chiselhurst, you must bear in mind that funds spent for election purposes and the establishment of Bonapartist journals form only one of the numerous items of expense. Much larger sums are spent in buying the services of all sorts of individuals at the present moment chiefly of the republican party. Hundreds of communists have always been and are still in the pay of the Emperor and Karl Marx with all his personal shrewdness and his magnificently organized secret police cannot get rid of "spies" and traitors with which the legion of London refugees swarm. But these are mere nobodies to be bought at a cheap rate. Much more expensive are the services of political and literary

PERSONAGES ACTIVE IN PARIS.

There is scarcely a single paper in the whole of the Parisian press in which imperialist interests are not represented one way or the other. If the editor and the political contributors are not to be bought the printer is purchased (as in the case of the *Temps*) and the printer is a very important figure in the French newspaper press for he supplies often the money and has at all events a sufficiently considerable share of influence in the financial department to impose his views in case of emergency. If the access to the paper is more easy, the *chroniqueurs* are purchased and in some instances I know that even theatrical critics have not been rejected, the rule being that in every paper some one should represent imperialism, no matter in what way. The favorite expedient is, however, to

BUY WRITERS ON MILITARY SUBJECTS.

You must have seen articles of M. Duruy almost everywhere. You can see the signature of "Mousserolles" almost daily in the *Liberté*; this *nom de plume* covering Captain Fruchy the stanchest imperialist possible, and of whose activity some interesting facts are communicated lower down. M. Wachter, in the *Soir*, several other gentlemen in the *Débat*, the *Siècle* and other papers will suffice to establish my assertion. Of course all of them preserve their imperialism in a state of *incognito* and seem all to speak in narrow with the color of their journal but still here they are at their post, quite ready to show their real colors at a moment's notice. Thus far the Emperor's interests are well provided for but the Chiselhurst politician will not be satisfied with the services of writers for the press of whom he speaks always as of a set of *plat gou jons*, to be purchased at any time. He goes further, and has nearly all

THE BANKERS OF PARIS AT HIS SERVICE,

not to speak of the generals and of many a deputy sitting on the right as well as on the left. More than that he was for a long time exerting his efforts to get trustworthy and regular information as to the doings of M. Thiers, and succeeded even in that. You know that the President is married to his own illegitimate daughter to whom he wished to give his fortune and his name, and with whom he does not hold exactly the relations of a husband toward a wife.

MME. THIERS

was therefore always left at liberty to choose admirers and the gentleman in favor at the present moment is M. Feuillet de Conches who was a [illegible] under the empire and who has managed through his [illegible] to get the same appointment under the republic. He was already on duty on New Year's Day and your Parisian correspondent will be better able than I am to tell you in what that republican courtier was successful in the performance of his duties. All I can say is, that with as well as without an official position of that sort, M. Feuillet de Conches will never cease to give the best information to Chiselhurst so long as he remains in his present unofficial position of a lover of Mme. Thiers.

NAPOLEON'S SECRET SUPPORTERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the members of the Assembly the most prominent secret supporter of the ex-Emperor is General Billot. He was seen in London during the short Christmas recess, and had a long night interview with the Emperor on the eve of New Year's Day, started early in the morning to Paris at the special request of Napoleon not to stay any longer and was to have yesterday a political gathering of various members of the Chamber at his Parisian residence at the Place de l'Opéra Comique. I take the liberty of calling your special attention to the forthcoming political activity of this general.

TWO VISITORS AT CHISELHURST.

But a still more interesting specimen of imperialist activity is furnished by the following fact:—On the eve of New Year's Day two gentlemen arrived by the Parisian mail train and put up at the Golden Cross Hotel opposite Charing Cross railway station and gave the names of MM. Clément [illegible]. The one was really the old and celebrated [illegible] Crémieux but the other was by no means Crémieux's who after various scandalous lawsuits with his wife (the well known singer Monbelli) went mad and is still locked up in a *maison de santé*. The man hiding himself under his mad fellow citizen's name was the very same captain of the [illegible] Fruchy whose name I mentioned above. M. Fruchy is retired from military service and seems to have devoted himself to imperialist politics. These two came over for a couple of days to transact a rather curious sort of business. It would appear that M. Crémieux is nearly as sure of

FORTHCOMING ACCESS OF GAMBETTA

to power as the Emperor is and he dislikes Gambetta just as much as the Emperor does, though the reasons of the dislikes are different in the two cases. Gambetta was a clerk at the law office of old Crémieux in company with Laurier, with whom he became a friend and with whom he managed to oust Crémieux out of all his business connection. They both rose quickly to prominence at the bar, both became leading figures in the 4th of September and although circumstances have compelled Crémieux to still keep up relations with them and to take office under Gambetta his hatred of both has remained always very intense and seems to have caused him now to work for the [illegible] than ever that

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extremal Terms on the [illegible] Between England and the [illegible] States [illegible]

[illegible]

received with cheers, said he joined most cordially in the good wishes of the chairman in regard to the new year which they had just entered. He knew it was often said that good wishes did not cost much, which was perfectly true, but on the other hand he was a firm believer in the encouragement which good wishes convey, and he wished them most earnestly a happy New Year. (Cheers.) Going on to speak of the late continental war the honored gentleman said it was a matter for congratulation that England [illegible] for [illegible] in a year [illegible] sickness in and [illegible] been [illegible] to [illegible] conflicts [illegible] for the purposes of giving an opportunity for manifesting international good will and international sympathy and he must say on behalf of his own countrymen that whenever the opportunity appeared it was not taken advantage of. [illegible] would like to [illegible] the past year and that it was with satisfaction with which every man who valued [illegible] and intimate friendship between this country and the United States must view the settlement of the Alabama claims. (Applause.) He would not now enter into the merits or demerits of these, but would simply say that where differences occurred between two nations earnestly desirous of living in amity one with the other he was rejoiced to see those differences left to the decision of arbitration. And he thought Her Majesty's government had shown a very earnest desire to bring about this cordial good feeling in the successful effort they had made in arranging the differences with our cousins, or our brothers, as he might call them, in the United States. (Cheers.) They had many alliances in England with other countries which were only kept so long as it suited the convenience of those nations to abide by them, but he was perfectly satisfied that if we would only cultivate with America that natural alliance or it was a natural one with our own kin and our own kindred in the spirit which they desire to cultivate with us, England would have one of the warmest and truest alliances that she had ever possessed. Now the closing scene of the past year was one which probably more than any other event which ever occurred in this country afforded an opportunity for widespread sympathy. He alluded to the illness of the Prince of Wales. That illness had been the means of bringing out the instinctive feeling of this country—a feeling of personal devotion to our sovereign and a strong feeling towards our institutions and our monarchy. And it was most remarkable that at a moment when there were mutterings abroad about the foundation of those institutions being disturbed the people rose in one mass, from every class in this country, and exhibited a sympathy unheard of and unseen in the annals of any country in the recovery of the Prince. And who could have read that most touching and most beautiful letter which had been addressed to the nation within the last few days by our beloved Queen without feeling that there was a bond of sympathy between the throne and the people which, so long as it existed, must tend to make this country a great and united country? The year upon which they had entered promised to be one of great prosperity to this country in which the working classes would especially participate, and, looking at it from a legislative point of view, he trusted it would be a year remarkable in the annals of parliamentary legislation for the interests which would be taken in social reform. (Cheers.) And in dealing with these questions he hoped that all party feeling would be put aside, and that every member, on whatever side of the House he might sit, would feel his responsibility and endeavor in that spirit to do his fair share in closing this year, at all events, with some practical legislation in the shape of social and sanitary reforms. Alluding to the terrible calamity at Chicago Mr. Graves said that every shilling sent by this country in aid of the sufferers would be well spent. After reading extracts from a friend in the burnt city showing the wonderful steps that were being taken for its reconstruction he said that in a very few months it would be greater than ever it had been. The honorable gentleman concluded by addressing a few remarks to the ladies.

Alabama Claims.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—After reading the case of the United States against England several Germans resident in this country have agreed to get up a petition to Prince Bismarck asking him to request of the American government an indemnity of at least a hundred millions sterling on account of the prolongation of the Franco-Prussian war caused by American sales of arms to France in 1870-1. It is a notorious fact that, had not M. Gambetta procured guns and rifles in profusion from American manufacturers the war must have come to an end soon after Sedan simply for lack of arms on the part of the French. Now, what is fit for the goose is fit for the gander, and the Americans who have started the preposterous theory of payment on account of prolongation of the war must not object to sending an apology and an ample supply of cash to Germany. I remain sir your obedient servant,

A GERMAN RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

Le Jour de l'An—Victor Hugo's Letters—Bishop Dupanloup and the Academie Française—Electoral Indifference—Count Von Arnim's Position—Rossel's Second Burial.

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1871.

No news of importance to-day. Paris is out of doors. The boulevards, Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne crowded the weather splendid. The Parisians to-day walk with lively step and smiling countenance. It is Sunday and a holiday to-morrow the greatest *fête*, the *Jour de l'An*. All sign of the past year's suffering has disappeared. With the exception of the loss of the Emperor Paris is itself again barring the muddy streets and still unrestored ruins. The chief attraction is the placard signed by the Governor of Paris forbidding the exposure for sale of caricatures calculated to excite political feelings and of the portraits of the hes and shes who disgraced humanity during the reign of the Commune. Close to one of the placards I saw an admirably executed toy—the lifelike model of a Prussian soldier with a spiked helmet on his head under his arm a clock, and hung on different parts of his person various articles of household treasures, of which all within reach were appropriated during the war by the Teutons. Cats and dogs in the same cage do not seem tally agree.

VICTOR HUGO

has just accomplished one of the most important acts of his life. His admirer [illegible]. He has signed a contract with the people of Paris. In one of my previous letters I informed you that his election might be considered certain, there now appears to be no doubt of his return. One of the journals in the fulness of heart declares "Victor Hugo *et Paris*, [illegible] *grand poë une font plus* [illegible]"

The *Mandat Contractuel* decided on by the committee of the Rue de Brea and by the Workingmen's Electoral Committee adopted in different public meetings is as follows:—

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTER.

Considering that the contractual mandate [illegible] the [illegible] electoral [illegible] have drawn up the following programme which [illegible] we who will be elected on January [illegible]:—1. An amnesty for all political crimes and misdemeanors. An [illegible] the events of May and June, 1871. The abolition of the punishment of death without any exception. 2. The [illegible] proclamation of the republic. The dissolution of the Assembly with the shortest possible delay and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly [illegible] 3. The return of the government and the Assembly to Paris. The raising of the state of siege in Paris and the departments. 4. Obligatory and personal military service for every citizen of the French republic, cases of physical incapacity only excepted. 5. Primary instruction gratuitous, obligatory and [illegible]. 6. The separation of Church and State. Ministers of all denominations to be paid exclusively by those who employ them. 7. Also the freedom of association and public meeting. 8. Liberty of the press. Abolition of [illegible] except in the case of [illegible] matters. 9. Mayors [illegible] to be elected by the communes [illegible]. 10. [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]. 11. An equal [illegible] tax upon [illegible]. 12. The [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]. 13. The [illegible] contractual mandate [illegible] of the candidate [illegible] in case of any breach of the present contract [illegible] by the Assembly [illegible]

VICTOR HUGO.

The Delegates of the [illegible] Committee [illegible]

[illegible] LANGLAI, [illegible] AT MON [illegible]

[illegible] FERRE, CENAC, BONIC [illegible]

[illegible]

AN OTHER LETTER.

The following [illegible] has been published [illegible] Hugo:—

[illegible]

gery. How! you would save France and it is thus that you act? A solemn glorification of materialism and atheism—this is what you prepare for her now at the [illegible] edge of an abyss. All is taken from this unhappy land—peace, security, faith, Jesus Christ redeemer, the army; and what is left, God, the soul, law, moral liberty, [illegible] life, you would also take away. What more would [illegible]? And what other [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Académie Française [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] Academy? [illegible] grieve that I cannot see him for [illegible] for the defence of spiritual [illegible] by [illegible] eighteen years [illegible] the [illegible] annihilate [illegible] [illegible] the human spirit of the [illegible] of society [illegible] [illegible] dates the election of a very [illegible] man as worthy [illegible] [illegible] to the readers of this candidate [illegible] is an atheist, a materialist and [illegible] his [illegible] to write [illegible] books [illegible] can read [illegible] with a great [illegible] but the [illegible] when [illegible] philosophy [illegible] the judgment of his [illegible] from [illegible] being [illegible] other members.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* of January [illegible] contains the following circular which was sent by the Minister of the Interior (M. Casimir Périer) to the Prefects of the Departments in which elections to the National Assembly took place on the [illegible] instant:—

SIR—The electors of your department are called upon to elect a deputy to the National Assembly. They have not merely a [illegible] to exercise but a duty to fulfil, the greatest duty of the citizen. A large number of abstentions have recently [illegible] the friends of our country. Do not hesitate to [illegible] blame these deplorable examples of indifference or [illegible] There is but one abstention permitted, that which the President and the government of the republic [illegible] impose upon themselves in requesting you to avoid all interference which might recall the recollection of the official candidatures. But we ourselves should be wanting in our duty if we did not urge you to convince the inhabitants of your department that without their active assistance, without a reawakening of the public mind, power alone cannot repair the misfortunes of France and restore her prosperity. If they wish for a strong government they have an example given. Let them fulfil their duty by [illegible] apart from exclusive party considerations, representatives ready to sacrifice everything to the public welfare, to the cause of liberty, to the maintenance of order and the respect of the laws. Above all let them, under the inspiration of their conscience deposit their in open vote in the electoral urn. A nation which is mistress of the choice of its representatives is mistress of its destinies. It compromises them and loses the right to complain if it keeps away from the poll. If in neglecting public affairs, it thinks to find an inert abdication not every effort the benefits that it has only the right to secure by dint of energy and patriotism. [illegible]

CASIMIR PÉRIER, Minister of the Interior.

RECEPTIONS AT VERSAILLES.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following under date of Versailles, January 2:—

During the reception of the diplomatic body yesterday the President of the republic received from Count Arnim the following letter, which we publish for the purpose of disposing of suppositions which malevolence would not fail to entertain and propagate if they were not positively contradicted:—

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1872.

SIR—Not having yet the honor to belong to the diplomatic body of Paris, I must, to my great regret, renounce the pleasure and honor of associating myself with the wishes which Monsigneur Chigi will address to you to-day. The delay which deprives me of my place among those gentlemen cannot, however, prevent me from offering to you, for New Year's Day, my most respectful compliments or from assuring Your Excellency that I express the thought of my government in wishing you all the success that you can desire in the exercise of your laborious and patriotic functions. I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the high respect with which I have the honor to be Your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servant,

ARNIM.

ROSSEL'S SECOND BURIAL.

A correspondent at Paris gives the following passage from a long letter written by Major Rossel, describing the scene at Nîmes, at the burial of his son's body, which had been given up to the family after the execution at Satory:—

NÎMES, Dec. 30, 1871.

* * * After the death of my son we thought we should be able to leave with his precious remains, but the persecutions were not over. Obstacles were put in the way of our departure which was delayed for fifteen days. The Minister of the Interior said that Rossel's death had produced so much excitement in France that the government entertained fears lest the peace of the country should be disturbed. We were allowed to leave on the 17th of December and were expected at Nîmes at half past five o'clock in the morning, but a voluntary delay caused us to arrive at nine o'clock, when there were neither relations nor friends at the station. Before quitting the station I entrusted my son's body to the care of the station master and then called on M. Vigne, the President of the Consistory, the latter immediately waited upon the Prefect who told him that we could assemble our relations and friends to attend the burial. While the Prefect was settling the different measures to be taken for the ceremony [illegible] took possession of the coffin [illegible] for the second time the son was buried in the absence of his [illegible] in a piece of ground selected by the [illegible] who would not hear of his being placed in the family vault. After this burial there were many wreaths [illegible] deposited by us by our relations and friends, on the tomb [illegible] from the manufactories. Protestants and Catholics clustered together and deposited the wreaths with great calm and religious devotion. Although there were visitors from morning till night, there was not the slightest disorder. But this crowd of good hearted people, belonging to every class, who came to shed tears over the tomb of a good man gave offence to the authorities. The Mayor caused the wreaths and flowers to be removed, closed the cemetery, and caused a proclamation to be placarded which might have given rise to a belief that the town was in the greatest danger. From that moment the cemetery was guarded by the military, who seized all the wreaths which were brought by those who [illegible] the official warning. For the three days we have been allowed to go [illegible] the cemetery [illegible] the military have withdrawn after their [illegible] campaign, but the gatekeeper has been ordered, under penalty of dismissal, not to allow a single wreath to be deposited on Rossel's grave. * * * I have not offered myself as a candidate for the National Assembly. It never occurred to me that I could be a Deputy. Only when I arrived at Nîmes I was asked whether I would accept the candidature in the Department of the Var in memory of my son. I accepted it gratefully and the patriots who initiated the proposition [illegible] with me, that I must not take a single step or do anything whatever to secure my election.

I give you authority to publish any part of this letter.

ROSSEL, Chef de Bataillon en Retraite.

Gambetta on the Stump—How He Plays His Part Upon the Platform—What the Duke d'Aumale Said to Three Deputies.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 2, 187_.

Thanks to the arrival and energetic action of Gambetta, the communism of his department and the neighboring one of Var has been rescued from the danger of being split up into several factions, owing to the great number of those in its ranks who aspire to rule. A suspicion amounting in some minds to a conviction exists that the dictator of the radicals obeyed a hint, or even something stronger in coming among us, and that this signal was made to him by one or more of the members of M. Thiers' government whose preference for radicalism is no secret. At a word order in the ranks of the party was restored, the multitude of aspirants fell back to their places, and the dictator imposed the men whom he had selected. One of those men is insignificant and known only for his "advanced" and violent opinions. The other no less advanced and violent held the post of Prefect at Lyons from the arrival of Gambetta at Tours till the advent of M. Thiers to the head of affairs. This person M. Challamel Lacour a particular pet and *protégé* of Gambetta hoisted the red flag on the balcony of the Prefecture and kept it there till he was removed even after the unhappy Arnaud had been summarily executed by an armed mob in December 1870, this Prefect of the second city in France refused to remove the emblem of hostility to all constituted authority. Yet so little weight has the idea of authority in the minds of a certain class in France that M. Lacour was not only not punished for encouraging a reign of rebellion terror and lawlessness but he is now permitted to appear as a candidate for the National Assembly into which he will certainly be carried by the votes of the Communists of this wealthy city.

GAMBETTA HAS GONE THE ROUND OF THE CLUBS

but [illegible] he has [illegible] he is here in presence of a tale of siege and [illegible] who never loses. He has preached [illegible] and patience to his adherents in language with which [illegible] fault [illegible] the preservation of [illegible] but he has contrived to make [illegible] his former [illegible] of speech [illegible] more violent [illegible] To see him moving rapidly up and down the platform in an unwonted manner throwing back his head raising his clenched fists and then suddenly darting forward as if going to plunge into the crowd of worshipping simpletons beneath, one would suppose that he was giving way uncontrollable [illegible] of passionate [illegible] Not a [illegible] the features [illegible] would produce the same [illegible] and [illegible] would have gone [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible]

THE EX-DICTATOR [illegible]

He has never been known to gesticulate before and the thing was evidently studied. [illegible] the talent of the man [illegible] a tender of rostrums [illegible] him mounted on a gay wagon, with his [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

of doubt as to correct information enables me to give you a true version of the reply of the Duke d'Aumale to the three Deputies who waited upon him. The Duke said he was a monarchist, and believed the best solution would be the monarchy of Henry V. But at the same time declared himself unwilling to state that opinion in writing because he believed it would be impolitic—*pas un déboire*, as the French say, trying to sit between two stools, as we say.

INCREASED UNEASINESS.

It is needless to say that the general feeling of [illegible] and insecurity grows stronger every day. The lowest stratum of society and their leaders [illegible] glad at the prospect of calamity. Everyone is talking about some new and more terrible outburst in which fresh massacres will add new horror to the history of our times. With such [illegible] and heart-rending forebodings [illegible] upon the scene while the closest scrutiny of the political horizon fails to enable us to discover anything which may contradict the [illegible] of the coming evil one hears on every side.

RUSSIA

Departure of Prince Frederick Charles and His Companions from St. Petersburg—The Address of the German Colonists in Russia to the Red Prince and His Reply—The Season in the Capital—Another New Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24, 1871.

The German deputation which came from Berlin on the occasion of the jubilee festival of the Order of St. George left St. Petersburg on the 20th inst. by rail to Königsberg. The Emperor with several of the Grand Dukes saw Prince Frederick Charles to the station and bid the party a friendly farewell. On the eve of their departure the Imperial Academy of Science presented Field Marshal Count Moltke with the diploma of an honorary member. After various public and court entertainments given to them, and after numerous visits paid to the most important places and institutions of St. Petersburg, the German Princes and suite started for Moscow where they spent a couple of days being the whole time the guests of the Governor General of that city, Prince Dolgorouky. On the day of their arrival at the ancient capital of Russia they were entertained at a grand dinner during which of course, several toasts for the health of the Emperor of Germany and his valiant army were proposed. The dinner being an early one the distinguished party went, at eight o'clock, to the Opera House, where "Puritani" was performed. On the German Princes appearing in the Imperial box the public in the crowded theatre rose, and the German national hymn was played by the orchestra and sung by the chorus of the opera. On the next day Prince Frederick Charles visited several places of curiosity, which are so numerous in that ancient city, and paid a visit to the Metropolitan of Moscow, who is the head of the Russian Church. The great prelate repaid the Prince's visit on the next day. In the evening the party went again to the theatre and had a dinner, consisting exclusively of Old-Russian dishes, in a common Old Russian eating house (traktir) which was of course, decorated for the occasion, and from which the general public was for that day excluded. It was Prince Frederick Charles who paid the bill for the dinner, Prince Dolgorouky and several other high officials being invited as guests to His Royal Highness the Red Prince.

THE RED PRINCE AND THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

On his return to St. Petersburg Prince Frederick Charles received a large deputation of Germans residing in the capital of Russia, and had the following address presented to him:—

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—The German colony of St. Petersburg is most happy to be able to welcome you, the glorious Field Marshal, surrounded with the glorious heroes of the recent war. Many members of that colony have enjoyed here for long years a friendly hospitality, and many others have found in these northern regions a second Fatherland. But the hearts of all of them belong to Germany and beat for her only, and the thunder of cannon at Weissenbourg, Woerth, Strasbourg, Metz, Sedan, Orleans and Paris has always found its echo in these hearts. With painful anxiety but with confidence strong as a rock in German courage and German strength, did we watch here how the struggle began with tremendous cheers did we meet every one of the numerous victories and with warm thanksgiving prayers to the God of War did we receive the news of the glorious peace, which returned to Germany the splendid provinces stolen from her by her damned foe—the glorious peace which made Germany that one and great country it is now. To you, Prince, Germany owes a great deal of glory and its successes. The pages of history will preserve your name to the remotest generations. But amid all the greatness of your fame you would surely not refuse to listen to the hearty welcome of those of your countrymen who are so happy to see you among them on these northern plains. We beg Your Royal Highness to be the interpreter of our feelings of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany to the Prince Imperial of the German empire, and to the valiant army of our dear Fatherland. God bless Your Highness. God bless His Imperial Majesty. God bless the German empire.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince answered this address, which was read to him by the German Vice Consul [illegible] the deputation, in the following words:—

As men grown up and educated in Germany you must know, [illegible] when the [illegible] has never [illegible] war that she is [illegible] military glory at victories and conquests that she was [illegible] to pick out [illegible] was so light minded[illegible] thrown to her. After the success which crowned our armies, Germany has no other aim than to live in peace with her neighbors, and in this respect all and every one of us—myself the Emperor as well as the nation—have been equally happy to see that His Majesty the Czar has taken advantage of our presence here to give expression to the feelings of the cordial friendship that unites Russia and Germany. Of these peaceful aims of Germany I wish you would kindly give the assurance to those of your countrymen whom you represent here. As to your address, I consider it as the keystone of the feelings the Petersburg Germans have shown during the progress of the war. I know that your colony has made most liberal contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded, as well as for the help of the families of those valiant men who found their death on the battle field. The news about what you were doing here or us exercised a most comforting influence upon the hearts of our soldiers. I shall be most happy to make myself the interpreter of your feelings before the Emperor of Germany as to the army. I think it would be the best plan to print your address which you have honored me with.

AFTER THE RECEPTION.

While the reception was going on several complimentary telegrams were sent in from the Germans residing in the provinces, and to all of them the Prince answered through the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss.

THE RUSSIAN SEASON—RETURN OF THE EMPRESS.

Having thus concluded their visit to our capital the Princes started for Berlin, notwithstanding that our season was only just beginning and they were therefore able to have a great deal more of enjoyment especially as the first of all Russian-Germans, the Empress has only just returned from her long stay in the Crimea for the benefit of her health.

A NEW LOAN.

As a matter of course, we never cease and never will cease to borrow money. A new loan of £12,000,000 is to be issued in a few days in the form of consolidated railway bonds. It will be the third loan bearing this denomination and is to be brought out by the London Rothschilds.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The papers speak a good deal about the reception given in America to the Grand Duke Alexis, and a correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* mentions the expenses which the "greatest newspaper of America" incurred in sending out steamers to meet the Russian squadron.

SKATING IN THE PARK.

The pleasures of winter are not many in New York. The weather is a succession of freeze and thaw and snow and mud, and, in general everybody is glad when it is all over. The old fashioned winters when the streams were frozen from November to April, when the hill sides were coated with glistening snow for months, have given way to modern mildness, and coasting and skating are largely things of the past. But there are skating rinks and ponds in the parks, and thither flock the pleasure seekers, male and female, when the weather is cold enough to warrant ice. So far there have been less than twenty days of skating in Central Park but the skating season has been appreciated by hundreds who have hurried to the [illegible] to enjoy themselves while the fun lasted.

Yesterday was a rare day for out door enjoyment. The air was clear and exhilarating and the sunshine enough to tempt a hermit from his cave. The mercury was in the right place, neither high enough or [illegible] low enough [illegible] make all things [illegible] a good [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ladies, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New [illegible] and the [illegible] Park is charming [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] February for [illegible]

BRUTAL POLICEMEN.

An Officer Discharged from the Force for Disobeying the Rules—The Prisoners' Pen at Jefferson Market—Mayor Hall to the Police Board.

A [illegible] and timely lesson was very recently taught the rank and file of the Police Department by the discharge of Officer James Curry of the Jefferson Market Court squad, from the force for improper conduct towards Mr. John G. Heckscher, who had been arrested on Madison avenue by Officer Morgan of

THE MOUNTED SQUAD

on the 29th of December. On that day Mr. Heckscher was driving down the avenue in a sleigh with a young mare over whom he had lost control, when the policeman shouted to him to stop. Mr. Heckscher was not able to pull up the mare, and the policeman posted after him. When he came up with the gentleman he arrested him, handed his own Rosinante to the roundsman of the district and went with Mr. Heckscher in the sleigh to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Arrived at the Court the mounted policeman handed Mr. Heckscher over to Officer Curry who was on the Court squad. This policeman, instead of obeying the rules of the department and treating the prisoner with the

POLITENESS AND PATIENCE

which is expected by the authorities, conducted himself in a rather violent and brutal manner toward the gentleman given into his charge. He was pushing Mr. Heckscher into the prisoners pen when Mr. Heckscher remonstrated with him and requested that he might not be put into the box, as there was a man already locked up there who was suffering from delirium tremens and was in a filthy and most disgusting condition. Mr. Heckscher added that he was a friend of several prominent gentlemen in the city and could give bail to any amount for his appearance at the proper time. Curry paid no attention to this, but shut him up in the pen, saying as he did so, "I have no more time to fool with you." Another Court officer who saw the irregularity of the affair went to Mr. Houghtaling one of the clerks of the Court, and told him of the occurrence. This gentleman at once desired the officer to liberate Mr. Heckscher from the pen and allow him to sit in the Court until the arrival of the Judge. But this was not until the gentleman had been cooped up in

THE ABOMINABLE DEN

over half an hour. The judicial magnate finally consented to put in an appearance and Mr. Heckscher was discharged. Now, this whole affair seems to have been a high handed transaction all through. The gentleman could not have committed any offence or he would not have been discharged by the Judge without having been fined. If he had committed no offence the mounted man had no business to arrest him. When he was arrested and handed over to the Court policeman he should have been treated in the manner laid down in the rules of the department, and not in the ruffianly style of Mr. Curry. And supposing that Curry was acting according to the instructions of the Court, the Clerk had no authority to release him. The whole matter from beginning to end is a disgrace to the police, and only goes to prove the state of affairs existing at Jefferson Market. The prisoners' pen in that "nasty stye" is enough

TO SHOCK THE SENSIBILITIES

of any decent man, and the entire institution is a colossal heap of filth. The officials there seem to think the place was built for their especial benefit, and they never lose an opportunity of turning it to account. After Mr. Heckscher's discharge he made a complaint to the Commissioners of Police against this man Curry for his misconduct. The case was stated then just as it has been told here, with the addition of one or two mitigating stories on the side of Curry. A gentleman known in Jefferson Market circles as Sergeant McCoomb, who seems to have a constitutional

RELISH FOR WHITEWASHING

offending policemen, appeared before Commissioner Manierre who was investigating the case. With a meekness that was truly touching he answered the first question about his own identity. So redolent of brotherly love was the whole exterior of this official that many of the awe stricken and wondering patrolmen in the room thought what a delightful existence a policeman must have under the mild sway of such a gentle sergeant. When the evidence of this estimable witness came to be sifted, however, it was discovered to be valueless, as he was not in the building known as the "Market" at the time of the occurrence. Sergeant McCoomb had a similar little job of kalsomining to perform some time before for a policeman who had a charge of

THE SAME KIND

preferred against him, but in that case, as in this, the lacquer of the sergeant proved too thin to stand the test. After hearing all the evidence that was presented on that occasion Mr. Manierre postponed the case, and it was subsequently brought up before Commissioner Bosworth. Additional testimony was brought forward on this occasion and the matter was finally referred to the Board. At the regular meeting yesterday morning the subject was brought up and

THE MAYOR

took the case up. On looking into its merits the Board found the officer had violated two imperative rules of the department and the result was that Curry was discharged from the force. This action of the Commissioners is most opportune for it will serve as a positive check upon others of the force who are too much given to treating gentlemen under temporary arrest as if they were convicted criminals, only fit for clubbing or such other abuse as may suit the temper of the people's servant. For the benefit of the public and the police the rules under which Officer Curry was discharged are given.

They are as follows:—

RULE 432.—Each member [illegible] and department must be quiet, civil and orderly [illegible] the performance of his duty he must maintain decorum and attention, command of temper and patience, and must be discreet. He must at all times refrain from harsh, violent, coarse, profane or insolent language and when required, act with firmness and sufficient energy to perform his duty.

RULE 433.—Any officer, roundsman or patrolman who shall wilfully maltreat or use unnecessary violence towards a prisoner or citizen shall on complaint being made and the fact established by competent testimony be immediately dismissed from office or otherwise punished.

These are excellent rules, and it would be adding a good deal to the comfort of a great many citizens if the Commissioners would have them printed and hung up in the station house, so that the policemen may have an opportunity of constantly keeping them in memory.

OBITUARY.

Robert Barnes, of Manchester, England.

Mr. Robert Barnes, of Fallowfield, Manchester, England, died recently at his residence. Mr. Barnes was a native of Manchester, born in 1800. His father was a banker at Kendal, but his two sons, Robert and Thomas, entered into business as cotton spinners in the town and realized considerable fortunes. In 1851 Robert Barnes was elected Mayor of Manchester, but subsequently he purchased an estate in Hertfordshire, where he went to live. Losing his only son at college however, he returned with his daughter to Manchester. He spent the later years of his life in acts of benevolence, and founded the Convalescent Hospital at Cheadle at a cost of £40,000 and a certified industrial school at Heaton Mersey, which cost £30,000. He was liberal of his gifts to other local charities. Mr. Barnes never took a prominent part in local affairs or in politics.

Nelson Lee.

Mr. Nelson Lee died somewhat suddenly January 3, at his residence, Shrubland Road, Dalston, England. The deceased was for many years lessee and manager of the City of London theatre and at a time when that Eastern house was in the zenith of its popularity. Up to within the last three or four years Mr. Lee had the management of the theatrical pandemonium and other holiday revels at the Crystal Palace, London. His name will be long remembered in the theatrical world as an able and experienced [illegible]

Sir Francis Brady.

[illegible] for many years Chief Justice of Newfoundland and a member of the Irish Bar and at [illegible] of his life an active supporter of [illegible] agitation for repeal, died January 2, near [illegible]. He had been for [illegible]. On English soil as in Newfoundland, [illegible] made hosts of friends by the kindness and [illegible] of his manner and he will be deeply regretted among the Newfoundland people who [illegible] him a just judge, a wise counsellor and a kind friend.

General Sir James Jackson.

[illegible] of the First [illegible] Dragoon Guards [illegible] Cavalry [illegible] died on the 2d of Jan [illegible] commenced military life in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Lord [illegible]

[illegible]

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII....................No. 19

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WAIFS OF NEW YORK—JACK SHEPPARD AND HIS PAL, BLUESKIN.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—NOVALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NO THOROUGHFARE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE OPERA OF L'AFRICAINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Matinee at 2½—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY REHEARSAL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—COMEDIES AND FARCES.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DARLING, OR, WOMAN AND HER MASTER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WHITE CROOK.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—FIGARO ACTS—BULLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ST. PETER'S HALL, West Twentieth st.—BARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

NEW YORK CIRCLE, Fourteenth street.—THE RING, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 19, 1872.

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BRITISH VICTORY NEAR THE LOOSHAIS IN INDIA.—A British force in India has just made a rapid march from different points of headquarters to the territory of the Looshais, in rebellion. They did not halt until they were at the headquarters of the insurgents. Then they engaged and defeated them with severe loss. That's the way the English do things in India, and so, generally speaking, do rebels fare out there at their hands. The expedition was in force, promptly organized and directed by orders from Lord Napier of Magdala and the Viceroy of India, as will be seen by the military history which we append to our news telegram to-day.

The Proposed Syndicate—Mr. Jay Cooke's Confession and Explanation—Mr. Boutwell's Duty and Opportunity.

Mr. Jay Cooke makes a contribution to the Syndicate literature of the day in a card which we print in another column. The explanation and exposure made by the HERALD of the celebrated Syndicate despatch, which was originally circulated through the Associated Press as an advertisement by some of Mr. Cooke's ingenious London agents, seem to have annoyed him. So he makes his own appeal to the public and asks us to pass judgment.

Let us repeat the history of this transaction and see if anybody is to blame in the premises but Mr. Cooke or his ingenious London agents. Some days ago a cable despatch was sent here and printed in the newspapers parading the statement that Mr. Cooke, through his London partners and the famous house of Rothschilds, had made a proposition to take the whole of the six hundred millions of the new loan. The despatch was curiously worded, so as to produce this impression without exactly saying so. A proposition "has been made," so it ran, "looking to the purchase of the whole loan." Now, the words "looking to" saved the despatch from being absolutely false, although they did not prevent its being false by inference. Any Wall street curbstone broker, for instance, might go into the Sub-Treasury and offer to buy a thousand dollar bond at a certain rate and then print in the newspapers that he had made a proposition to Mr. Hillhouse "looking to" the purchase of a hundred millions. In fact he would tell what would be true, but what would be in reality an untruth.

There is [illegible] by suggestion as well as this kind of expression, as Mr. Cooke may learn from the [illegible] and what the HERALD complained of in this despatch was that it suggested a falsehood and suppressed an essential part of the truth. The street believed the untruth thus conveyed, especially when a few days after it was also telegraphed to New York that the President and Secretary Boutwell were in Philadelphia and "in consultation" with Mr. Jay Cooke himself as to the terms of this new loan. This was another misstatement; but it came in time, and served to strengthen the impression made by the cable despatch. The ingenious advertising agent in London was answered back by another advertising agent in Philadelphia, and the expedient succeeded. Now, so far as we can learn, there was no "consultation" between Mr. Cooke and the President and Secretary Boutwell in Philadelphia. The tone of Mr. Cooke's letter confirms this. The work planned in London was done. There was the story in circulation that Mr. Cooke and the famous and mighty house of Rothschild (mark the adroit combination) were about to take six hundred millions of the new loan; that the offer was so important that the Secretary of the Treasury and even the President had hurried to Philadelphia to "consult" with Mr. Cooke, and that we were to have a financial triumph of unparalleled splendor. For forty-eight hours the street accepted this and marvelled at it. At last the HERALD, searching out the truth, as in duty bound to the public, quietly exploded the bubble by announcing that no such proposition had been made as telegraphed from London; that the cable despatch was far enough from the truth as practically to be false, and that the "consultation" in Philadelphia was an exaggeration of a call of courtesy. The next day the complaisant Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, being also in the advertising frame of mind shown in London and Philadelphia, denied the HERALD'S news and repeated the old story regarding it again, under the convenient phrase, "looking to." The HERALD again affirmed its news. The *Tribune* came into line and admitted its truth. Mr. Boutwell himself confirmed it; and now comes Mr. Cooke with a card confessing that his agents, or people inspired by his agents, succeeded in making Wall street believe one thing about the proposed Syndicate until the HERALD showed that quite another thing was true. As we said at the time, it was an "advertising expedient," and this Mr. Cooke does not deny.

Nor is it fair for Mr. Cooke to complain of Mr. Boutwell for not "stating to the reporters what had occurred." It was not Mr. Boutwell's business to hunt up reporters and correct Mr. Cooke's advertisements. Mr. Boutwell did not send the first despatch from London, with its suggestion of falsehood. Mr. Boutwell did not telegraph from Philadelphia that he was there in "consultation" with Mr. Cooke; nor did Mr. Boutwell contribute to the deception by any despatch from Washington. Mr. Boutwell is a man of honor, singularly truthful and discreet. We regard Mr. Jay Cooke as a man of honor and integrity. But he has been badly served. He should teach his agents that bonds cannot be made popular by the tricks of a dealer in patent medicines. In financial matters people do not simply want the truth, but the most careful, painstaking and elaborate rendering of the truth. This was not done. A false impression was made. It was steadily kept alive. The Associated Press was made to contribute to its existence. The whole country was placed under one impression while quite another was true. And now, when the HERALD establishes the truth, Mr. Cooke admits that we were correct.

The proposition, then, really is this—that the new Syndicate shall take $50,000,000 of the new five per cent loan before February 1, with the option of taking $50,000,000 more during this year. And that upon making the interest payable in London $200,000,000 of the five per cents and $300,000,000 of the four and a half per cents would be taken before the end of 1873. The terms of this negotiation are to be the same as those of the present Syndicate—the same violations of law; the same temporary increase of the public debt and interest, the same abandonment of so much capital to the use of private houses—for a term of months to use it as they please—without a dollar of security, with the additional and to us ignominious concession of paying interest on American bonds in an English capital, as though we were some starving Spain or bankrupt Turkey, and could only borrow money by paying tribute to the monarchs of the English money market. Let us make this concession alone—this ignominious and humiliating concession—and we give London an ascendancy over New York as a money market that a half century will not overcome. Every six months we must send our stream of gold to London. This may be an advantage to Mr. Cooke's English house, for we presume that commissions are commissions to this astute banker, whether he pockets them in London or New York—but he can hardly ask the nation to make the additional sacrifice for the purpose of adding to his London income. Let us pay our interest at our own Treasury, and those who have our bonds will find a way to receive it.

Furthermore, there must be no more Syndicate schemes like the present. Mr. Cooke himself, not being, we presume, an adept at "cards," shows himself how weak it is. In the first part of his letter he desires to take $50,000,000 this year—perhaps, in all, $100,000,000. Then, if we change our law to suit his business interests, he will take $500,000,000 in 1873. This is intelligible. But at the end he goes on to say, "the whole $600,000,000, in my opinion, can be funded into four and a half and five per cents during the present year." Now, if Mr. Cooke thinks he can finish this work in 1872, why does he desire special legislation and the right to wait until the close of 1873? Is there any more interest to be gained from the Treasury—any hidden scheme for holding and using a vast amount of capital for a term of months without security? The whole thing looks like what the trade call a "dicker," and is unsound. There were classes in the earlier times who made money by "clipping" the coins of the realm. Mr. Cooke and his friends seem anxious to make money by a financial process that is little more than "clipping" the bonds and coupons of the republic.

The country has been generous and trustful to the Secretary of the Treasury. We ask him to take lessons from his own experience. Let him throw aside any timid, make-shift corner-grocery policy. We desire his success, and the way to success invokes him. As Mr. Cooke says, in his second thought, he can fund this whole loan in 1872. To do so he must make a broad, open and generous Syndicate. He must permit no suspicion of jobbery. He must allow no one house to farm out the government business to other houses, reserving all the honor of the undertaking and a percentage on every bond sold. Neither Mr. Cooke nor the Rothschilds nor any house in the world has the right to ask this pre-eminence from the government of the United States. And when next time Mr. Jay Cooke or "my brother, Governor Cooke," has, to use the Court Journal rhetoric of this Philadelphia banker, "audience with the Secretary," let Mr. Boutwell say, "I shall have no more jobs, no more bargains made in a night, no more exclusive privileges, no more increase of the debt and interest, no more handling of public money by private houses without security, no more bending of this nation's credit to serve one house or any Syndicate of houses. On the contrary, here is the law and my construction of the law. I throw this loan open to the world, to American houses and foreign houses, to Rothschilds and Baring. I expect every banker to sustain the credit of the government and to share in any gain therefrom. If you will come with the rest, welcome! If not, you know your business. But no more reserved high places in the synagogue of the Treasury."

Congress Yesterday—A Dull and Uneventful Day.

The proceedings in either House yesterday were unmarked by any features deserving of special notice. In the Senate Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made a speech against the proposed method of reforming the civil service. He regarded it as a mistaken and dangerous policy, and expressed his regret that the President had given it his sanction and approval. The petition of the woman suffragists was reported back adversely from the Judiciary Committee, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. Undaunted by repeated failures, an effort is now made to give to women in the Territories the right to vote and hold office, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill yesterday to that effect. We are not aware that there is anything in existing laws to prohibit women in the Territories or elsewhere holding any offices which they may be fortunate or unfortunate enough to get; but as to their taking part in political strife and chicanery there or anywhere else, we know of no man who would propose such degradation for his own wife, sister or daughter, and the sooner this unwholesome fungus of agitation is covered up from public attention the more creditable it will be to American society. The thing is a stench in the nostrils of all respectable, right-minded people.

The House, in the absence of the Speaker, caused by the serious illness of one of his children, appeared to lack somewhat of its usual life and vigor. It dawdled for a couple of hours over bills granting pensions to invalid soldiers and widows, and then adjourned for want of anything better to do. The Pension and Post Office Appropriation bills for the next fiscal year were reported and made special orders for next week.

THE STREET CAR TRAGEDY IN UTICA.—We publish to-day a full account of this terrible affair. Josephine McCarty, a woman whose character, according to her own admission, was anything but spotless, entered a street car at [illegible] o'clock on Wednesday morning, and after speaking to a man whom she alleges had ruined her prospects for life, deliberately drew a revolver and after shooting him through the face, the ball passed into the heart of his friend, instantly killing him. The story promises to be a sensational one, and, coming immediately after the recent assassination in this city and having for its basis similar characteristics, it will be read with additional interest.

THE POPE TAKEN ILL SUDDENLY.—A HERALD special telegram from Rome reports that His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth was seized with illness, suddenly, on Wednesday, and compelled to retire to bed. He is troubled with a cough, but it is thought that he is not seriously indisposed. A Pontifical reception which was to have been held at the Vatican the same day was postponed. The Pope is in the eightieth year of his age. He will complete the period should his life be spared to the 13th of May.

The Herald's Nile Expedition—Good News of Sir Samuel Baker—Africa.

From the Grand Duke's splendid buffalo hunt in Nebraska to our expedition up the Nile we have now the honor to invite our readers. A special cable despatch brings us some very agreeable intelligence in reference to the HERALD'S Nile expedition, organized for the express purpose of settling all doubts as to the fate of the great Egyptian annexation expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, from which for many months no tidings had been received, except reports of a fatal disaster. We now hear that Sir Samuel is well, and that our exploring party, on January 16, had reached Karasko, from six to seven hundred miles from Cairo, up the river, between the First and Second Cataract—the cataracts being counted from below. Between Karasko and Abu Ahmed (or Moorabus Hammed, as our reporter gives it), the river makes a great semicircle of several hundred miles; and to shorten the distance and to avoid the rough, rocky ridges along the river, the usual route of travel is by the chord between the two points named, which is a terrible journey across the burning and waterless desert of Nubia.

Abu Ahmed is near the Fifth Cataract, which sufficiently indicates the rugged and impassable character of the country between it and the First Cataract by the line of the river. The desert journey between the two points occupies some eight days, and as there is no water on the route that which is needed by a caravan must be carried along with it. Hence our commissioner had provided for his party on this desert trip four dromedaries and fifty camels, which, doubtless, would carry him through. This is the route pursued by Sir Samuel Baker in his famous expedition into Abyssinia, in which, by actual observation, he solved the problem of the annual inundation of Egypt. He saw that this inundation, drawn from the Indian Ocean, comes from the enormous spring rain fall on the lofty tablelands and mountains of Abyssinia, poured down by the Blue Nile and the Atbara into the main river. For instance, he and his party one night had pitched their tents on the dry bed of the Atbara, because it was more solid and comfortable than the hot, dusty soil on the river banks. But in the middle of the night some of his Arabs gave the alarm, "The river!" "The river!" which, like the cry of "Fire!" "Fire!" roused the whole camp and started them, with their tents and hammocks, at full speed up the river bank; and then came rolling down in the river bed a wall of water like a tidal wave—the beginning of the spring flood from Abyssinia. Next morning that which was a dry excavation had become a mighty river, five hundred yards wide and forty feet deep, and with the rushing current of the Missouri with its spring freshets from the Rocky Mountains.

In his next important Nile expedition, that up the main river to its great equatorial lakes, Baker solved the mystery of the exhaustless volume of the main stream all the year round for fifteen hundred miles through the nameless and roasting deserts of Nubia and Egypt. He found that the main river's inexhaustible stream comes from the abounding rains with which those equatorial lakes are supplied; and thus to Baker belongs the credit of settling the causes of the never-failing stream of the Nile and the annual inundation of Egypt. From those expeditions, moreover, he brought such reports of the fertility of the regions around those great lakes and below them, that the Khedive of Egypt resolved to annex them and his *glorious river to its sources*. Hence this great army expedition under Baker from the Egyptian government. Our despatch reports him at Khartoum, which lies in the fork at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile, or main river, some fifteen hundred miles or more up the stream from Cairo.

Khartoum, therefore, will be the next point aimed at by the HERALD'S Nile expedition; and as it is greatly favored by the generous assistance of the enlightened and enterprising Ismail Pacha and his officials, we feel secure of its success in joining Sir Samuel Baker. And for this generous assistance and for his hospitalities to all Americans we hereby tender our hearty thanks to the Khedive, and, in view of his great enterprises and of his wise and energetic efforts to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age, we wish him many years of peace, health and prosperity.

The special despatch which we have been discussing mentions, also, as a fact worthy of notice, that the English railway survey of Soudan is nearly completed. Soudan is an immense region of different peoples and tribes in Central Africa, extending from the Upper Nile in the East across the Continent to the Niger and the Senegal, near the Atlantic coast. We believe this projected railway has for its object the bringing down to Sierra Leone the traffic of the fertile valley of the Niger, including Timbuctoo, and of the industrious tribes around Lake Tchad. This interior trade, from time immemorial, has mainly gone to the Mediterranean by caravans of camels across the Great Desert; but, with a British railway opening through the Atlantic coast mountains and forests, it will find an outlet which will greatly increase the African equatorial commerce of Great Britain. In conclusion, Africa, from these Nile expeditions, and these Livingstone expeditions, and those lately discovered diamond fields, and all these British colonial and railway enterprises, is becoming a very interesting quarter of the globe, and is destined to be more and more interesting and useful to the civilized world from year to year henceforward for ages to come.

A WARNING.—James Curry, the policeman who arrested a gentleman a week or two since and lodged him in the station house for driving a little faster than suited the representative of the locust brigade, was summarily dismissed from the Police Department yesterday by the Board of Commissioners. This should be a warning to other officious creatures now belonging to the police force, as many of them have not the slightest idea of their position. Like Bergh's deputies, they seem to think it their bounden duty to annoy respectable people whenever an occasion presents itself. Stopping 'ladies' carriages and altering check reins, and arresting gentlemen while driving along our streets, without reason, must be stopped; and the sooner these ignorant officials are taught their duty the better it will be for the character of the metropolis.

The Temporary Government of New York—Monsieur Tonson Come Again.

The struggle now going on in the State Capital for the temporary control of the government of New York, from the present time up to the first of May next, may appear to be of little interest to the people of the city; but the earnestness with which the politicians enter into it shows how much importance they attach to the result. It is desirable that the citizens of New York and the members of the Legislature from the rural districts should learn the real meaning of the movements now going on, in order that the former may know exactly in what direction they are drifting, and that the latter may be enabled to vote understandingly on the questions that are coming before them. The present fight at Albany goes beyond the mere temporary enjoyment of power in the city government; it reaches to the control of the next charter election through the weight of the municipal patronage and funds. Whoever can hold in his grasp the various city departments will be enabled, it is believed, to make such combinations and to wield such influence as to give him and his friends a great advantage in the charter campaign. There can be no other explanation of the efforts now being made in Albany to drive through the Legislature unnecessary laws making complete revolutions in the New York city and county government, that shall last only for three or four months, or just beyond the time when it is expected the new charter will come into operation and an election will be held under its provisions.

Comptroller Green is at the head of the Finance Department, to which position he was appointed by Mayor Hall. Both before his appointment as Acting Comptroller and subsequently he has discharged his duties faithfully and won the approval of his fellow citizens. By virtue of his office he holds a check upon all the public expenditures, and can resist the payment of any improper or fraudulent accounts against the city or county. He now asks the Legislature to increase his power to an unlimited extent; to invest him with supreme executive and judicial authority, and to make him, in fact, an autocrat over every city department and every city and county office. If the people of New York desire that he should have such power, and if the Legislature choose to give it to him, let it be done openly and above board, and not by indirect means. Two bills have been reported in the Senate—one placing in the Comptroller's hands supreme power over all street openings, gradings, paving, sewering and every description of public improvements, and making his certificate the sole and exclusive evidence of all amounts due for any work that may be done on the streets, avenues and public places of the city. This bill is probably the most extreme in its provisions of any ever introduced into the State Legislature. The other bill reported by the committee is called by its title "An act regarding the apportionment of appropriations and the auditing and payment of certain claims in the city and county of New York." In its provisions it creates a seeming temporary Board of Audit and Apportionment, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Public Works and the President of the Park Commission; but, as it requires that their action shall be concurrent or unanimous on any claim or apportionment, it in truth places the whole power as much in the hands of the Comptroller as if his name stood alone in the bill. Practically such an act might become a dead letter in case of any conflict of views between the members of the Board. It should in this respect be amended by substituting the President of the Board of Aldermen for the President of the Park Commission and making the voice of the majority rule. The Board is to have the power to make appropriations for the various city departments, and, as Mr. Green is a Commissioner of Parks as well as Comptroller, that Department would have two representatives on the Board of Apportionment as the bill is now drawn. It is desirable that this should be avoided, and it is also desirable, if not imperative, that the Board of Aldermen, an elective body and the legislative branch of the municipal government, should be represented on a Board of Audit and Apportionment.

The third section of the bill goes outside the title, and, although it seeks to accomplish its purpose in an indirect manner, it actually revives Comptroller Green's original proposition to enable him to practically abolish or create any department or office in the city of New York, by withholding or giving his written consent to the payment of its expenses or salary. All payments for work done, services performed, supplies and materials furnished for the city or county, are, under this clause, to be made "in all cases in which the said Comptroller shall so order in writing." If the Comptroller should desire to "order in writing" the payment of the expenses or the salary of a new bureau or office, between the time of the passage of the bill and the first day of May next, he has the power to do so. Should he wish to abolish any existing bureau or office he can do so by withholding such "order in writing" for the payment of its expenses or employes. Now we insist that if such power is to be given into the Comptroller's hands it should be done openly and directly, and not in an indirect manner.

So far as the squabblings and bickerings of political factions or individuals are concerned the HERALD has no part or interest in them. We care nothing whether Comptroller Green or Commissioner Van Nort, Conkling or Fenton, Greeley or Murphy, Hawkins or Hank Smith obtains the inside track in a local organization or the whiphand in the next charter election. Whatever political and personal intrigues may be going on, or whatever clique may obtain a majority for its schemes at the State capitol, the people of New York will take care that none but men of known worth, integrity and capacity shall be elected to power in the municipal government under any new charter that may be enacted. All we insist upon is that the city government—which has already suffered enough at the hands of political intriguers—shall not be made the football of scheming politicians or ambitious men at Albany even for the next three months. After that we have full confidence that the people of New York will take care of their own affairs and will elect substantial, practical reformers to office, in spite of all the tradings, bargainings, combinations and coalitions that may be made by the several cliques and factions by which the metropolis is infested.

Our European Correspondence.

In another page of this morning's issue we print a most interesting budget of letters from the HERALD'S correspondents abroad. From Italy we have an account of the grand receptions and entertainments which the Romans accorded to the delegates of the International Telegraphic Conference. The visit to the Roman Forum and the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars, the grand banquets, the kindly welcomes and the enthusiastic greetings which on every side and from all classes hailed the delegates, speak, more than words can explain, the appreciation of the Romans and of the honor paid to their ancient city in its being selected for the conference of the International Telegraphers. Well, indeed, may Cyrus W. Field, in his speech, refer to the fact that it was a "Genoese who forged a link between Italy and America which can never be broken;" and now, after a lapse of centuries, we find in the ancient capital of the world a representative of the youngest nation of the universe cementing in peaceful union with the representatives of various other nationalities a bond which will draw still closer to each other the numerous branches of the human family. The little iron wire which spans continents and crosses oceans will eventually prove a bond of peace and good will to all the human race.

Leaving fair Italy's classic grounds, and turning northward towards the rugged Russian Bear, we discover in the recent visit of the German warriors to celebrate the festival of the Order of St. George a still further desire to establish more firmly the good understanding between the people of the great Russian and German empires. May it long continue to exist! In Old England and in that great commercial mart, Liverpool, one of her most respected merchants takes the platform to proclaim aloud to his hearers that by the settlement of the difficulties existing between the United States and England, the English government "would have one of the warmest and truest alliances that she ever possessed." Thus we see the spread of friendship and of peace. With France before the mind's eye the strain must be altered. Unsettled, unhappy and undecided as to its future course, the destiny of the republic is uncertain. At Chiselhurst the Man of Sedan conspires—secretly, it is true, but no less energeticly and effectively for that—for the restoration of his house. Gambetta, in the French provinces, acts his revolutionary sentiments, but speaks them not. Indecision marks the course of the Bourbon Princes for the re-establishment of the monarchy, and President Thiers, amid all these contentions, intrigues and plottings, labors hard to keep the republican ship of state afloat in the storms which threaten to engulf her.

A Grand Chance for the Rothschilds and for France.

The French Cabinet entertains a plan, as we are told by telegram from Paris, of ceding the national monopoly for the sale of tobacco to the Rothschilds and some other bankers for a period of thirty years, on condition that they will supply sufficient funds to enable the government to pay off at once the war indemnity to Germany. The very mention of such a project affords conclusive evidence of the galling sense of irritation with which the French bear the burden of their indebtedness to the Prussians, particularly after defeat in the field. The great banking house of Rothschilds may, possibly, accept the offer, having some few other firms tributary or adjunct to them in the management of the transaction—a speculation the realization of which would bring them a new and vast power in France. It would in truth give to the bankers the power of war or peace over the French government in office during the time. If France were about to go to war, and the Rothschilds did not approve of the idea, they would only have to "move" the tobacco market firmly "upward," so that the French soldier could not purchase the weed, and what French soldier will fight without it? If a revolution were threatened in Paris, let the price of tobacco go "down" easily, and the citizen discontent at the "ills of life" and of the government would either disappear completely or be seen only through the soothing influence of a cheap domestic fireside puff and whiff. The English King made a miscalculation in his estimate of the tendencies of humanity when he published his "Counterblast to Tobacco."

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM HUMBUG is receiving general denunciation, especially from the press of the West. The idea that a backwoodsman or a frontiersman or persons residing in sparsely settled districts, where school-houses are few and far between, should be posted in "book larnin'" and understand all the live and dead languages, in order to be qualified for the office of postmaster or any other position under the government, is too absurd to be seriously entertained anywhere, especially in such a heterogenous body as that of the Congress of the United States. Besides, is it fair that a soldier who has been maimed for life in the service of the country should be debarred the privilege of holding some minor office because he cannot solve all the problems of Euclid? To be sure, there are certain branches of the public service to which none but cultivated and learned men should be called—the Supreme Bench, important missions and consulships abroad, Cabinet Ministers, &c.; but there are thousands of lesser positions for which the qualifications of honesty and integrity and sound common sense are quite as essential as erudition. The bill ought to be defeated.

PASSIVISM TRIUMPHANT.—To judge from the complete flatness that characterizes the editorial columns of the democratic papers nowadays it might safely be declared that the passive policy is actually triumphant. The discussion of political matters seems to be utterly ignored by even some of the once most rampant democratic journals in the country. The want of the long pole of Tammany to stir up the animals is plainly observable in the columns of the democratic press. Everything seems to be at sea, drifting wherever the changing tide may direct. Cannot the democratic Congressional delegations do something to cheer up the spirits of the party? But perhaps the party leaders are only "playing possum," after all.

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AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from Karasko via London.

Departure of the Herald Expedition in Quest of Sir Samuel Baker.

HALT AT KARASKO.

Preparing to Cross the Desert and Strike for the Fifth Cataract.

Baker Reported Safe and Well at Khartoum.

Success of the English Engineers in the Soudan.

Encouragement of the Herald Expedition by the Viceroy.

The Leader of the Undertaking Confident of Success.

Details of the Preparations for the Passage of the Desert.

The Gathering Together of the Caravan.

PERILS OF THE FUTURE.

Slave Traders and Ivory Dealers Threatening and Hostile.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The HERALD correspondent at London has forwarded us the following important special despatch:—

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872.

A despatch just received from Karasko, Africa, dated 16th inst., via Alexandria, gives details of the departure of the HERALD special exploring expedition in quest of Sir Samuel Baker.

Having left Cairo with full supplies, the expedition reached Karasko on the 10th of January. Here a halt was necessarily made, in order to prepare for the passage of the desert—a tedious and perilous journey that will take eight days, even if everything should go well. This is the very lowest estimate of the time that will be occupied in crossing an unbroken waste of arid sand, destitute of water and unrelieved by a single oasis. So long, however, as the HERALD commissioner has only to struggle against these inanimate difficulties little need be feared. It will be the after journey among barbarous, treacherous and inhospitable peoples during which the graver perils of the undertaking will have to be encountered.

It had been arranged to strike the desert at Moorabus Hammed (?) and then take a straight course for the fifth cataract.

Already the commander of the expedition had busied himself actively in providing for the transportation of himself and his necessarily extensive baggage. Four fast riding dromedaries and fifty draught camels were to be bought, and in the course of a week or so this would doubtless be accomplished, though the task of assembling them together and completing the bargains with the natives is slow business. Even American energy fails to push things through under such circumstances with a comfortable degree of speed.

At Karasko the expedition has been met with news of good omen. Though no authentic basis could be found for the tidings, rumors had arrived at that point to the effect that Sir Samuel Baker was well in health, though his expedition had suffered greatly both in numbers and discipline. This report is perhaps as unreliable as that other gloomier news recently received, that he had either been killed or dangerously wounded in a mutiny among his forces. Shadowy as may be its foundation, however, it served to kindle into a brighter flame the enthusiastic hopes and strengthen into added resolution the determined energy of the expedition.

This report, however, has somewhat of an authentic appearance, from its having assumed an air of geographical consistency. It places Sir Samuel Baker as again, or, perhaps, one might say still, at Khartoum. This after all would square very well with the other rumor. That would certainly be the point for which Sir Samuel would make had his undertaking become involved in serious difficulties.

The HERALD expedition has been afforded every assistance by the Viceroy and his Ministers, and the thanks of the civilized world are due to them for the cheerful and enlightened manner in which they have thus seconded an undertaking which, without vainglorious boasting, may fairly claim to be a mission of humanity. Livingstone and Baker will doubtless both be found, at least, the prospects of such a happy consummation of the HERALD expeditions may now be confidently expected.

Some danger is already threatened between the fifth cataract and Khartoum by the jealous hostility of the slave traders and ivory dealers. The traffickers in human flesh and blood have a wholesome dislike to these comparatively unknown nations being brought prominently before the notice of the world; they judge correctly that the less known about them by the freedom-loving peoples of Christendom the better.

The English railway surveyors in the Soudan, it is also reported, have also nearly brought to a successful termination their special exploring expedition.

ENGLAND.

Citizen Congratulation to the Crown on the Recovery of the Prince—Thanksgiving in the Churches—Electioneering Speech at Sheffield—The Bullion Supply

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872.

Queen Victoria yesterday received deputations from the inhabitants of Osborne, who presented addresses congratulating Her Majesty and expressing their joy at the recovery of His Highness the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING IN THE CHURCHES.

A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the 27th inst. will be observed in all the churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales.

An official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's church about the 20th of February. Queen [illegible] hopes to attend.

POLITICAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, formerly member of Parliament for Bath, and subsequently for Sheffield—the [illegible] of the House of Commons—delivered an [illegible] at Sheffield yesterday.

He made no allusion to American affairs.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge factory at Greenwich at a late hour in the afternoon. The clothing of a number of girls employed in the factory took fire and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames.

The factory was totally destroyed.

THE FLOW OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £43,000 during the week.

FRANCE.

The Raw Material Tariff Tax Difficulty and How It May Be Arranged—Indignation Against the Press Law—Plan for a Trade Monopoly to the Rothschilds—Anxiety to Pay Off the Germans—The Murders of Prussian Soldiers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Jan. 18, 1872.

Telegrams from Versailles, dated to-day, state that a compromise will probably be made in the Assembly on the bill for taxing raw material.

It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy here.

INDIGNATION AND EXCITEMENT AGAINST THE PRESS LAW.

The suppression of the newspapers, *Gaulois* and *Constitutionnel*, is exciting indignation among the people.

THE WAR INDEMNITY FUND FOR GERMANY.

The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops. Throughout all the departments money is being subscribed towards paying the indebtedness to Germany.

A MONEY CHANCE FOR THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The *Courier of France* says the government is considering the idea of ceding the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to the Rothschilds and several other bankers for a period of thirty years, upon the condition that they will furnish sufficient funds to immediately pay the German war indemnity.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDER OF A PRUSSIAN.

The assassin of the Prussian soldier at Luneville, a few days since, was a man named Cremel. He has been arrested at Chalon-sur-Saone and confesses to having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to President Thiers asking him to pardon the prisoner.

GERMANY.

Imperial Honor by Knightly Decoration—Speech of "William the Victorious"

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

BERLIN, Jan. 18, 1872.

At a meeting of the Berlin Chapter of the Knights of the Black Eagle yesterday Prince Arthur of England and Generals Herwart von Bittenfeld and Baron Monteuffel were invested with the Order of the Emperor William.

"WILLIAM THE VICTORIOUS" TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

The annual banquet of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle was given to-day upon the anniversary of the establishment of the order by Frederick First in 1701.

The attendance was quite large, including many members of the royal family and the most prominent of the noblemen of the empire. The Emperor William was the chief speaker. In his remarks he alluded to the fact that the occasion was that of a double anniversary—viz., of the coronation of the first Prussian King and of his own assumption of the imperial crown of Germany.

Among the interesting incidents of the banquet was a toast given by the Bavarian Minister to the "Emperor William, the Victorious."

AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Sentiment Towards the Holy See and Cabinet Comment on the Condition of the Pope

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

VIENNA, Jan. 18, 1872.

Count Von Andrassy received a deputation of Roman Catholics to-day, and in reply to their address declared "that the Pope was under no constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty bishops." The relations between Austria and Italy are, he said, on a good footing. He knew of no Catholic power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA

The Trademark Convention with the United States in Parliament

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

VIENNA, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Trademark Convention between Austria and the United States has been submitted to the Diet at Pesth for ratification on the part of the kingdom of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Government Budget and Satisfactory Condition of the Treasury

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Budget, which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council of the Empire, shows that during the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by 400,000 rubles.

ROME.

Herald Special Report from the Capital of Italy.

The Pope Seized with Sudden Illness and Confined to Bed.

A Pontifical Reception Postponed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Italy:—

ROME, Jan. 18, 1872.

His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth was taken ill suddenly on Wednesday, the 17th inst. He retired to bed, being affected with a cough, but it is thought that the malady is not of a dangerous character.

A Pontifical reception which he proposed to hold at the Vatican yesterday has been postponed in consequence of his indisposition.

The Pope was born on the 13th of May, in the year 1792, so that he is on the eve of the completion of the eightieth year of his age.

SPAIN.

Conference of the Chief of the Cabinet with the Ex-Regent Serrano—Government Policy Towards the International Society

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MADRID, Jan. 18, 1872.

Prime Minister Sagasta and the ex-Regent, Marshal Serrano, are to have a conference to-day.

Much importance is attached to this meeting.

EXECUTIVE TREATMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

King Amadeus' government has forwarded a circular note to the Governors of provinces instructing them to suppress all organizations belonging to or in any way connected with the International Society within their respective jurisdictions. While thus breaking up a system "dangerous to civil peace," they are directed not to interfere with liberty of speech of individuals, and to take no notice of the simple enunciation of the principles of the International Society, as "the laws of Spain provide no punishment for such utterances."

INDIA.

The Looshias' Revolt Promptly Suppressed—Rapid March of British Troops—A Severe Battle and European Triumph—The English Commands and Armament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872.

A dangerous revolt among the Looshias of India has been suppressed.

At the first signs of trouble troops were despatched from Delhi. They marched direct to the headquarters of the rebels, whom they met in large force, but completely defeated, killing one hundred and taking several hundred prisoners.

The rebels have dispersed and the country is now perfectly tranquil.

The British Expedition—Its Force and Command.

The revolt of the Looshais, a serious affair at the moment, has afforded to Lord Napier of Magdala and to the Viceroy of India an opportunity of making a decisive military movement in Asia, and of turning the tide of native disaffection to a positive reproductive account in the name of the Queen of England. The war is not likely to terminate with the English victory which we announce to-day by cable, but may develope into a general military action, not only against the kindred tribes of the Looshais throughout the Eastern Bengal frontier.

The British expedition, of which mention is made to-day, marched from different points simultaneously on the 1st of December. It proceeded in two columns—one from Cachar, approaching the hill men from the northwest, and the other from Chittagong, so as to approach them from the southeast. The Cachar column was commanded by Brigadier General Bourchier, with Lieutenant Colonel Roberts as Quartermaster General, and was composed of the Twenty-second, Forty-second and Forty-fourth native infantry. The Chittagong column was under the command of Colonel Charles Brownlow, with Captain C. J. East as Assistant Quartermaster General, and composed of the Second and Fourth Ghoorka regiments and Twenty-seventh native infantry. All the regiments had Enfield rifles. Half a Punjaub mountain battery, with two mortars and a company of sappers and miners was "attached to each column." This armament was ample for all combative purposes; but the troops were severely tested by marching and exposure, and the soldierly qualities of endurance, mutual support, firmness and discretion called into play almost hourly. The plan of operation aims to close in the whole of the supposed inimical hill tribes, Looshais and others.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Preparations for the Attack of Mazatlan by the Troops of Juarez.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Mexican federal General Corona is preparing to attack Mazatlan by land and sea, and will, no doubt, defeat the rebels. All of Oaxaca and Queretaro are in the possession of the federal authorities.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain—Commercial Intelligence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1872.

A battalion of riflemen arrived this morning from Spain.

The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived this morning.

Exchange—On United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 2 per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 4 per cent premium, on London 2[illegible] a per cent premium.

Large contracts for molasses continue to be made at Matanzas.

UTAH.

The Bill in Reference to Framing a State Constitution—A Law of Marriage—Masonic Installations.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 18, 1872.

In the Council to-day a substitute for the House [illegible] delegates to a convention to prepare for the admission of Utah as a State, which provides for submitting [illegible] to the people and the [illegible] to the Republican [illegible] convention was considered in Committee [illegible] in order for [illegible].

A committee was appointed to consider the [illegible] law on marriage and [illegible] report [illegible].

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah were [illegible] with the [illegible] ceremonies [illegible] lodges are to be organized immediately at [illegible] Corinne and other places.

Immense quantities of ore and bullion are coming in from the mining districts.

THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1872.

There was no quorum in the Senate to-day and the situation remains unchanged.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Magdalena Bay Affair Cleared Up—The Movements of the Members of the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1872.

A despatch from Guaymas via Tucson says Governor Pesqueira, of Sonora, sent 1,200 men to Sinaloa to assist the Federal authorities to recapture Mazatlan.

Captain Phelps, of the United States steamer Saranac, who was ordered to Magdalena to investigate the expulsion of American colonists, reported by Drake DeKay, reports that, after a full investigation, he finds no cause whatever for such a charge. No such expulsion took place, and no acts of hostility against Americans were committed either by the Mexican authorities or citizens.

The Japanese Embassy are visiting the schools, factories, and other points of interest in the city.

There will be a grand military parade in their honor on Saturday next, and a ball on Tuesday.

The Japanese Minister of Justice visited the Fourth District Court yesterday and was invited to a seat with the Judge on the bench. He understands English and was greatly interested in the proceedings.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Question of Employing the Savings of the People—The Percentage To Be Allowed to Banks Receiving the Money.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18, 1872.

In the Massachusetts House to-day an order was adopted directing the Committee on Banks and Banking to consider the expediency of prohibiting savings banks from receiving brokerage or fees for loans made on interest other than that specified in the note given for a loan, also of providing that the maximum rate of interest on loans from savings banks shall not exceed seven per cent per annum.

OHIO

Joint Resolution of the House to Congress to Recover $800,000 from the General Government—Protection to Railroad Corporations

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1872.

In the House this morning the Committee on Railroads [illegible] requested to prepare a bill which shall have the effect of doing away with the present system of discrimination made in charges for freight and passengers on railroads in Ohio.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House this afternoon asking the Ohio representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure legislation that will recover from the general government $800,000 due Ohio as part of the three per cent on sales of public lands in Ohio, granted by Congress to Ohio in lieu of taxes on unsold lands.

Bills were introduced to protect stockholders of railroad companies by abolishing fast freight lines, also to authorize directors of railroads to purchase stock and bonds of such railroads at less than par value provided that the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders is first obtained.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Joint Session of the Legislature for the Election of Supreme and District Court Judges—Willard and Five of the Circuit Judges Re-elected.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Legislature met in joint session to-day for the purpose of electing one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and eight Circuit Judges.

Willard, the present Associate Justice, was re-elected to the Supreme Court; also Judges Orr, Moses, Melton, Green and Graham to five districts. The re-elected Justices are to serve four years additional.

Townsend, chosen for the Fourth district, and Maher, who is to preside in the Second, are both conservatives.

Thomas J. Mackey, brother of the Collector of Charleston, has been elected to the bench of the Sixth District Court. This is known and recognized as the Ku Klux district, and has been so represented to the new officer. He says he fears nothing from the organization, and will soon make the district safe for colored people to live in.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18, 1872.

The resolution directing the payment of the State bonds maturing this year in currency instead of coin, which passed the Senate last Friday, and which has been debated in the House every day this week, passed the House to-day by a vote of 85 to 55.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

George R. Dennis Nominated in the Democratic Caucus Last Night—Sketch of His Public Career—Governor Whyte Staved Off with a Promise Two Years Ahead.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18, 1872.

There has been an unlooked for change in the political aspect of affairs here to-day. The mention of the name of Philip Francis Thomas in connection with the Senatorship, who was refused admission to the Senate in 1866, at the joint session of the Legislature yesterday, seemed to have thrown consternation into the ranks of those who have been manipulating the wires in the interest of other candidates. It has not been the programme that the election should take place for some time to come; but fear was entertained that Thomas might prove

A FORMIDABLE OPPONENT,

and it was determined this morning to push the thing to a speedy termination. The Legislature convened in joint session at twelve o'clock; took one ballot and adjourned, with the understanding that a caucus should be held for nomination of United States Senator this evening at eight o'clock. It was also rumored at the time of the adjournment that the knowing ones, who had been canvassing the prospects, had decided that the election of Governor Whyte, which was the first programme, would cause great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party, and it was therefore clearly understood that

THE CONTEST IN THE CAUCUS

would be between Mr. George R. Dennis and the present incumbent, George Vickers. The caucus met promptly at eight o'clock and immediately proceeded to business, and, upon the second ballot, Dennis was nominated, receiving 53 votes against 31 for Vickers.

MR. GEORGE R. DENNIS,

who has to-night been nominated in caucus and will to-morrow be elected by the Legislature as United States Senator to succeed Senator Vickers, for six years from the 4th of March, 1873, was born in 1822, in Worcester county, Maryland, and is consequently now fifty years of age. He is descended from a family long and favorably known in the history of the State and of the country, several members of which have been representatives in Congress, one of them as early as 1798, and held many other positions of distinction. Mr. Dennis has had considerable legislative experience. He was State Senator in 1856, in the Lower House in 1867, and he was this fall again elected to the State senate for a term of four years. He was also one of the delegates at large for the State of Maryland at the Convention which

NOMINATED SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

in 1868 in New York city and was a vice president of that body. Originally he was a physician of large practice, but for many years he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, always taking an active interest in the political and financial affairs of the State. Before the war he was an old line whig, and ever since the dissolution of that party he has been in earnest accord with the principles of the democracy. Personally, Mr. Dennis is exceedingly popular, his affable manner and high social qualities and liberal hospitality surrounding him with troops of true [illegible] friends. He wields great influence in the politics of the State, which is not [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] expressed. He is possessed of great energy and [illegible] of character [illegible] a man of [illegible] intelligence and engaging manners. He is president of the [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of investigation into the charges brought against Harbor Master Dennis Hart was yesterday adjourned until [illegible] o'clock this morning, in consequence of the indisposition of Port [illegible].

THE NEW LOAN.

A Card from Jay Cooke—The Proposal to Take Six Hundred Million Dollars of the Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1872.

The following is a statement of facts in relation to the proposal to take six hundred millions of the new loan:—

Some portions of the press of this and other cities having expressed doubts as to the reality of the recent proposition made to the Secretary of the Treasury by myself, in behalf of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Rothschilds & Sons of London, I deem it proper to say that such proposition and under such authority from London was made in entire good faith, and the parties interested are ready to carry out promptly the negotiations as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury is able to comply with its terms and shall conclude to accept the proposition.

The facts are these:—About the 23d of December J. Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, after a conference with the Messrs. Rothschild, agreed upon a joint proposition as follows:—To take $50,000,000 of the new five per cent loan on or before the 1st of February next, with the option of $50,000,000 more during this year, and should Congress accede to the Secretary's recommendation and make the interest payable in London then to take an additional $200,000,000 of the fives and $300,000,000 of the four-and-a-halfs, on or before the close of 187[illegible]. The negotiation is, with the exception of one amendment—to make the interest payable in London—to be on the precise terms, as to time and mode of payment, commissions, &c., as was granted in the $130,000,000 negotiation. The Secretary also was required to notify, from time to time, payments of future sums of six per cent bonds precisely as before.

This proposition was telegraphed to me, and I sent a special messenger to Washington with it, and it was presented to Secretary Boutwell on the morning of the 23d ultimo. Mr. Richardson also telegraphed to the Secretary from London a duplicate of the proposition on the same day. My brother, Governor Cooke, telegraphed to me from Washington, after his audience with the Secretary, that the proposition was favorably received and was being considered; and shortly afterward, as of me, at the request of the Secretary, if the payment of interest abroad was a *sine qua non*.

As soon as the letters arrived from London containing the particulars of the arrangements with the Rothschilds and the full text of the proposition I copied the same and forwarded the documents to the Secretary, where they now are on file awaiting his action. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Boutwell, when asked by reporters and others as to the truth of the rumors, did not state what had occurred, [illegible] our suit and we are not willing to have our good name and consistent course brought into question, and, therefore, give all the facts as above.

The proposition was made, just as telegraphed from London, in entire good faith, and will be promptly worked out to a successful termination as soon as Mr. Boutwell gives us and those who are associated with us the power to act. The whole $600,000,000, in my opinion, can be funded into four-and-a-half and five per cents during the present year, which, together with what has already been done, will save nearly ten millions of dollars per annum to the Treasury.

JAY COOKE.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer since Wednesday has continued to move slowly southeastward, with falling pressure. The barometer has risen in the Middle and Eastern States, and clear weather now very generally succeeds the clear weather that has prevailed for a short time throughout the Atlantic States. Falling barometer, with cloud and snow, prevails from New York and New Jersey westward to Wisconsin, and fresh southwest winds have been generally reported. Clear weather continues on the Pacific coast. An area of low pressure, accompanied with rain, has passed northeastward over Texas, and is now followed by brisk and cold north winds.

Probabilities.

Rising barometer, with cloudy and clearing weather, is probable for Friday for a portion of the Middle Atlantic States; but threatening weather will prevail generally east of the Mississippi; an area of low barometer develop from Texas to Iowa, and extend northwestward to Michigan; cloud and rain prevail with southeasterly winds on the Gulf and east Atlantic coasts, east of the Mississippi northwesterly winds in Louisiana and Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night except on the Texas coast.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	36	20	3 P. M.	40	34
6 A. M.	36	20	6 P. M.	40	30
9 A. M.	38	22	9 P. M.	35	30
12 M.	41	27	12 P. M.	32	32

Average temperature yesterday ... 26¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 37¼

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Irish Times, Jan. 8.]

In a wonderful spirit of enterprise the proprietor of the NEW YORK HERALD, at his own cost and charges, prepared an expedition into the heart of Africa to learn tidings, if possible, of Dr. Livingstone. What the British government refused to undertake an American journal has more than half accomplished. The expedition consisted of three white men and 109 soldiers, guards and carriers. The distance actually travelled during the period from March to the beginning of July was 525 miles into the interior. We regret to say that but vague items of intelligence were gleaned. The accounts unite in stating that Livingstone was "now an old man with a long white beard and very fat," but they differ in important details—he had shot himself in the thigh; he had his shoulder put out of joint in a fight with a lion; his men had all deserted him, and he had no goods; he had gone with some Arabs to the North, to Lake Marsema, &c. The editor of the NEW YORK HERALD believes that Livingstone and the chief of the expedition will probably reach the Mediterranean by the Nile, if the waters of Lake Marsema really flow into that river.

Personal Intelligence.

Baron Hansen, of Berlin, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is domiciled at the Westmoreland Hotel.

General George P. Morgan, of Tennessee, is among the late arrivals at the Coleman House.

Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. D. Emory and Major D. W. Colvin, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Sturtevant House.

General M. O. H. Norton, of New Orleans, is quartered at the New York Hotel.

Colonel F. N. Lord, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

William H. Seward Jr., of Auburn, is again at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General H. D. Cooke, of Kansas, is among the late arrivals at the Westmoreland Hotel.

State Prison Inspector F. L. Laflin, of Saugerties, is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Constantine [illegible] and wife are to sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. John [illegible] the well known journalist and [illegible] historian of the Rebellion, has been for some days confined to his bed. His brother, [illegible] Swinton, of the [illegible] [illegible] on him.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

THE GRAND DUKE'S PROGRESS.

A Day with the Colorado Mountaineers.

Hearty Reception by the Citizens—A Visit to the Legislature and Local Lions of Denver—The St. Petersburg Story of the Duke's Marriage a Good Joke.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18, 1872.

Duke Alexis and General Sheridan have been most heartily entertained here to-day by the sturdy and hospitable mountaineers of the Colorado Territory. The Grand Duke of course has been the special object of attraction and honor, on account of the presence of an imperial visitor being more rare than that of a general of the American army. His reception has not embraced all the pomp and splendor of those ovations in the Eastern cities; but the demonstrations were, nevertheless, as hearty on the part of the people, and there has also been manifested the same curiosity here to gaze upon a real Duke as there was in New York two months ago. The fatigue of a long railroad journey was not favorable for

AN EARLY RISE

this morning, and it was considerably after the hour of noon before His Imperial Highness had finished breakfast. The same may also be said of General Sheridan and his party. The arrangements for the day's entertainment of the visitors contemplated little else than a drive around the principal points of interest in the city, and an opportunity for them to meet the various members of the Territorial Legislature now in session here. The legislators, accompanied by Governor McCook, called early in the afternoon, and all of the members were, in turn, presented to the Ducal tourist.

ALEXIS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Among the members were several Mexicans, whose contrasting appearance and manners with those of the unadulterated Anglo-Saxons attracted the attention of Alexis and caused him to make several inquiries concerning their abilities as counsellors or representatives of their people. He conversed freely and at considerable length with nearly every member of the legislative body, and when the members withdrew, it was with one common impression that the young Russian visitor was really the intelligent gentleman that he is reputed to be. The ride around the city was one of rare pleasure. The weather was most charming, the atmosphere clear and bracing, and every other element of nature combined was favorable for a delightful view of the lofty Rocky Mountains, of which the Duke said he had read and heard so much. Proceeding a mile or two into the suburbs

PIKE'S PEAK LOOMED UP

conspicuously in the south, and the party paused for a considerable time to view its lofty proportions. West Denver was also visited, and a short stop made at the extensive brewery of the Denver Ale Company. The whole operation of brewing was most minutely shown and described to the Grand Duke, and before leaving he refreshed himself with a draught or two of some of the choicest productions of the establishment. The Holly Water Works were also visited, where it is presumed the distinguished visitor partook in judicious quantities of some of that beverage known as "Adam's ale," as well as a few other fluids, which were freely dispensed at a collation furnished after an inspection of the water works and the powerful machinery employed to force the water into the city. As

A FITTING FINALE

to the day's enjoyment there has been a grand ball this evening in honor of the Duke and General Sheridan. It was given in the dining hall of the American House, under the auspices of the Pioneer Club, an organization composed exclusively of the early settlers of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain territory. There were some two hundred couple present, and the occasion was of that jovial carnival nature peculiar to festive gatherings in this section of the country. The ball room was not too elaborately decorated, but a single American and a single Russian flag told the story that the guest of the evening was welcome. Among those present, besides Alexis and General Sheridan and their immediate suites, were Governor McCook, ex-Governor Evans, the various members of the Legislature and such prominent citizens as W. S. Cheesman, Mr. Moffat, the banker, and others. There was also a brilliant array of ladies, and their toilets were in many instances very elegant and costly. The festivities were continued until after midnight, and there were few dances which the Duke failed to mingle in. To-morrow the visitors will visit

GOLDEN CITY AND CLEAR CREEK CANYON,

by invitation of the Colorado Central Railroad, returning in the afternoon and leaving in the evening on the Kansas Pacific road for Jefferson City and St. Louis.

The story from St. Petersburg, that the Duke has married an American lady, contrary to his father's wishes, is treated as a good joke, and, of course, is too ridiculous to receive denial.

NAVAL ITEMS.

The flurry about Spain and war has subsided. The iron-clads Manopac and Canonicus will doubtlessly be put in commission, the former at Washington and the latter at Philadelphia, and both will be sent to Norfolk, Va., to await events. It is possible they may go to Key West. But the other four iron-clads at Philadelphia will be held in readiness. The United States steamer Omaha is slowly progressing, and will doubtless be ready by May. The Powhatan will of course have to convoy the two iron-clads. She can be ready in forty days. The Richmond progresses slowly. No one expects her ready for four months.

In naval circles here we have the rumor that Rear Admiral T. A. Jenkins has been ordered to proceed to the East Indies and relieve Rear Admiral John Rogers from the command of that squadron; also that Rear Admiral Taylor has been directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Rio Janeiro and relieve Rear Admiral Lanman from the command of the Brazil squadron. The vacancy in the Light House Board caused by the detachment of Rear Admiral Jenkins will be filled by some retired officer.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Commander Frank Wildes has been ordered to navigation duty in the Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commanders Charles L. Huntington, E. M. Sheppard, C. M. Schoonmaker and George E. Wingate, and Lieutenants John Briggs and A. J. Iverson have been ordered to torpedo duty. First Assistant Engineer John P. Kelley has been ordered to the navy station at League Island; Lieutenant E. L. Amory has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to torpedo duty.

A.—Herring's Patent
HAMPTON SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, [illegible] Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all [illegible] ladies day and evening. [illegible]

A.—Gold Watches, Wholesale Prices; Boys' SILVER WATCHES, [illegible] ALLEN, 561 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4685 New York Post office.

A.—Russian Vapor Marble Baths, 25 East [illegible] [illegible] popular baths.

A.—Digestion [illegible] Cod Liver Oil Invigorates [illegible] HAZARD & CASWELL'S [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World. [illegible] reliable, instantaneous [illegible]

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies [illegible] Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., Union square.

Half so Red as the Flame of a Volcano, [illegible] by a single application of [illegible] HAIR DYE.

Royal Havana Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP is the only [illegible] our only [illegible] their old [illegible].

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CONGRESS.

Senator Carpenter's Onslaught on Civil Service Reform.

Lively Debate on the Subject by Trumbull, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Schurz.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Sumner Accepts Frelinghuysen's Amendments to the Civil Rights Bill.

The Widow Triumphant in the House.

The Postal and Pension Appropriations.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan 18, 1872.

Mr CONKLING (rep) of N. Y. presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce setting forth the depression of American shipping interests, and recommending the payment of liberal compensation for mail service performed by American steamships sailing to foreign ports. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr TRUMBULL (rep) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely upon the part of the committee on the memorial in favor of woman suffrage signed by Mrs Isabella Beecher Hooker and others asking to be heard before the Senate in support of their claim and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. As to the main point of the memorial—claiming that under the amended federal constitution women have a right to vote he said the committee would report in writing at an early day.

PHILADELPHIA ICEBOATS.

The bill to exempt Philadelphia iceboats from the usual inspection prescribed by law for steamboats was passed.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr MORRILL (rep) of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to define the construction of the Eight Hour law. The bill has especial reference to the Springfield Armory, and equalizes the pay of laborers in the government workshops.

The bill making an appropriation for the erection of a range of lights around the Craig Hill Channel in Chesapeake Bay was passed.

Mr A. G. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr Sherman.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr BLAIR, (dem) of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill amendatory of the act providing artificial limbs for soldiers. The act extends the provisions of the act to all officers above the grade of captain.

Mr CONKLING moved to amend by extending the provisions to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

GRANTOPHOBIA.

Mr DAVIS, (dem) of Ky., gave notice that to-morrow or at some early day, he would call up his resolution directing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire into the President's derelictions of duty, and would submit some remarks upon it.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr WILSON introduced a bill to grant 2,000,000 acres of public land for educational purposes in the Territory of Columbia.

Also a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories of the United States.

Mr CHANDLER, (rep) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill for deepening St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet, also the House bill to make Pittsburg, Pa., a port of entry and delivery.

AUSTRALASIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr COLE from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. It directs the Postmaster General to contract with the United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship line to make thirteen round trips per annum at a yearly compensation not exceeding $500,000, the steamships to be first class American built vessels of not less than 2,000 tons register each.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr HITCHCOCK, (rep) of Neb—To constitute Nebraska City a port of delivery, also amendatory of the Homestead law.

By Mr WEST, (rep) of La.—To authorize the sale of public property at Shreveport, La.

By Mr RAMSEY, (rep) of Minn—To perfect navigation on the Mississippi River relating to the grant of lands to the State of Minnesota by act of July 28, 1868, for constructing a certain lock and dam.

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr CORBETT from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution which was agreed to:—

"Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to lay before Congress for publication, if the public interest shall allow, the correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain relating to the dues now collected in the latter country from merchant shipping for the support of lighthouses and beacons, with a view to renewing the application of our own government, at the proper time, for relief of the shipping interest from those charges and for the maintenance of the light house system of Great Britain from the public revenue in accordance with the policy and practice of the government of the United States which has lighted its coasts and harbors for free use of the ships of all nations."

The above is the resolution recommended by the National Board of Trade.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

At one o'clock the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr SUMNER (rep) of Mass., announced that he had considered the amendments proposed by Mr Frelinghuysen yesterday and had decided to accept them.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Amnesty bill was then laid aside informally, and Mr CARPENTER called up his resolution declaring the civil service reform scheme unconstitutional, and addressed the Senate upon it.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

He deeply regretted the recent message of the President announcing that he had adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. He knew however that there had been a great deal of clamor lately in support of this scheme, which had made it seem that the people generally were in favor of it, and he supposed that the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to execute it faithfully. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President's consenting to give up the patronage which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage but the reason, probably, was that he knew he could afford to give his enemies many advantages and yet defeat them. Nevertheless, he thought the President had done wrong in yielding to the clamor of the hour. The sober second thought of the people was always right but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and ought to be restrained by their public servants. He knew that it sometimes happened that before

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT

came a faithful public officer would put his head in the basket and to a public officer—a Senator, for instance—with ambitions of re-election there was a great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment. But as he was the one Senator who probably would not be re-elected he wished it there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently. As a part of this reform scheme the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr Sumner) had proposed a constitutional amendment rendering a President who has served one term ineligible for re-election. This would be treating General Grant more severely than Jefferson Davis, because, although the latter is disabled by the Fourteenth amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President Grant would have no means of relief from his. (Laughter.) If the doctrine was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be himself very thoroughly demoralized by this time, and being a man who sets principles above all personal considerations, he would, of course, take his hat and leave the Senate forever immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. (Laughter.) In politics, said Mr Carpenter, we are [illegible]

Mr CARPENTER then reviewed at some length the distribution of powers between the legislative and executive departments of the government [illegible]

[illegible]

FATAL FOR THE SUCCESS OF A PARTY

ought to disqualify a man for public office. In a free country there must be parties. The great republican party, which has achieved such wonders in the last ten years, would have been filled with its enemies when it came into power. According to the civil service reform doctrine it ought to have left those offices in possession of the old occupants but if it had done so how different would have been the history of those years. Mr Carpenter read an extract from the report of the Commission charging that under the present system the appointing power is often subject to threats and the blandishments of personal solicitation" and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the republican party in Congress. He had been told by a high authority that only two persons had demanded appointments in terms that could be called insulting or disrespectful that those two were high in the legislative department of the government and that having had their applications refused on account of unfitness the candidates in both cases being relations of the applicants they were now high champions of civil service reform. Recurring to the competitive examination system he said he did not mean to decry learning. He thought that persons who had not the advantages of education in their youth were more likely than others to appreciate its advantages fully and he belonged to that class.

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT SCIENCE.

"Why," said he, "if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments and should go before an examining board of a chemical turn of mind I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemistry than I know of the pearly gates and golden streets of heaven—(laughter)—and never expect to—I mean I never expect to know chemistry. I do expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, for I understand that admittance there does not depend upon a competitive examination." (Laughter.) In conclusion Mr Carpenter said there was a special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others, less patriotic, sent theirs to school, and now, if this system were adopted, the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country while the others were cramming at school or college, would be excluded from public office because they did not know all about the fluctuations of the tides or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the name of the four principal rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea. (Laughter.)

Mr TRUMBULL wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr Carpenter) said had been suspended and against which therefore it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he had said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry it into operation more effectually. In other words, the administration had merely let go to get a better hold. (Laughter.)

Mr. TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that the civil service reform is not to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. But having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understood them to be devoted almost entirely to the rules and regulations which it is now said will not work and are to be changed. I shall take up no time in attempting to defend those rules or the system of competitive examination, but I am certainly in favor of civil service reform—a reform that shall save this government from being plundered under a system which wastes

ONE-FOURTH OF THE ENTIRE REVENUE

of the country—and it is sad to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes a position not against the particular rules but against the system which would correct it, that he stands up here in the face of an official document, prepared by careful and considerate friends of the administration by its best friends, which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue, more than ninety million dollars, is wasted in consequence of the system, the correction of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) now opposes.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep) of Ohio—What document is that?

Mr TRUMBULL—It is the official statement made by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr CARPENTER—I have no desire to become the special champion of that Board but what they do say is that about one-quarter of the revenue is wasted, and they do not know how much of that is chargeable to the civil service.

Mr TRUMBULL—Well, we will see what they say. I am willing to have it read and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who had read the part of the opinion of the Attorney General given upon another question altogether, which sustains his argument, and left unread the conclusion, which condemns the whole of it. Mr Trumbull here read from the report as follows:—

"It is not easy to complete in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts that one fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr SHERMAN, (rep) of Ohio—I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expense of collecting the revenue, internal and external, is less than five per cent.

Mr TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation now going on in New York I think he will find how a great deal of the revenue is lost.

Mr SHERMAN—I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have joined in reporting a bill to which I hope to call the attention of the Senate in a few days and which

WILL ENTIRELY CURE THE ABUSES

which are occurring at New York.

Mr TRUMBULL—I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of that bill which is to correct all abuses. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr Carpenter) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President and at the same time informed us that the President had put these theories, as he calls them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious in the expectation that the people will soon cry "Enough." Sir I think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service he has adopted such rules as will bring civil service reform into contempt.

Mr TRUMBULL here controverted Mr Carpenter's views as to the extent and importance of the President's powers under the constitution. It was true, he said, that the appointing power belonged to the Executive, and the great evil was that members of the legislative department of the government had gradually usurped the power and assumed to dictate appointments, and the great aim of civil service reform was to restore the Executive its constitutional power of appointment instead of taking it away. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin know that although the constitution and the law vest the appointing power in the Executive and in the heads of the departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them, but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress?

Mr CARPENTER—I know nothing about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage of Wisconsin of which I have any knowledge I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr TRUMBULL—Well, I cannot speak as to the [illegible] in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the general practice and the President endorses this report and sends it to Congress. The trouble is not in the want of scholarship of our public officers. It arises from the appointments being

CONTROLLED BY CONGRESSMEN,

and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of high character, great industry and laborious research who have inquired into the evils that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great earnestness and force. These are the evils, and if they cannot be corrected by the competitive examination system let us apply some other system but let them certainly be corrected. This report comes to us endorsed by the President.

Mr FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr Trumbull to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report as in his message transmitting it he said he was desirous of bringing the subject to the attention of Congress before the recess, and that he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation. Mr Frelinghuysen expressed himself as at present advised favorable to some civil service reform.

Mr TRUMBULL—Does the Senator believe that the President did not read this report?

Mr FRELINGHUYSEN—The President says he had not time to examine the report.

Mr TRUMBULL—To examine it, for what purpose? To suggest legislative action. But does the Senator from New Jersey, Mr Frelinghuysen impute to the President, even by implication, such ignorance as to send us an important report without having read it or without knowing what statements were in it? The idea to me is inconceivable.

Mr FRELINGHUYSEN—I would not impute to the President any ignorance neither would I impute to the Senator from Illinois any purpose to make the President appear in a false light before the people than that to which he is entitled.

Mr TRUMBULL—Well, let us see what the President does say. He says, "I have not had time to examine the accompanying report sufficiently to suggest the legislative action [illegible] which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed." [illegible]

[illegible]

had reported a bill that would correct all the abuses at New York.

[illegible]

Mr MORTON—I do not [illegible] discuss at this time the merits of the [illegible] reform. So far as I am concerned what the President proposes shall have a fair trial. The Senator from Illinois (Mr Trumbull) has, in part, anticipated what I intended to say. I intended to challenge a statement made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, based upon the report of this commission, to the effect that one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection. I desire to challenge that statement. I don't call in question the sincerity of the Board who make that statement, but I submit to the Senate and the country that they have been grossly imposed upon and that so far from twenty-five per cent of the revenue being lost that way no evidence has been furnished which will show that five per cent have been lost in that way under this administration.

Mr EDMUNDS, (rep) of Vt, called Mr Morton's attention to the fact that the Commissioners did not make that statement on their own authority but merely said that it was so stated, and quoted the statement merely as a means of calling attention to the losses occurring in that way.

Mr MORTON—I know that, but they mention the statement as though they believed it and what I want to say is that representation made by them and embodied by them in their report to the President is a gross exaggeration, which ought not to be allowed to go before the country without being challenged. If our present system results in the loss of twenty-five per cent of the revenues it is the worst in the world, and this statement does such gross injustice to the administration that I think it ought to be met upon the threshold. Three fourths of all that has been said during the last two years about the abuses of the Civil Service I believe to be the grossest exaggeration, the merest froth and suds, and while there are great evils in our system that ought to be remedied I believe as I have said here before, that our system is to-day with all its faults, the best in the world. That our system has faults I have always said, and for one, I am determined to sustain the President in this attempt to correct those faults and give it a fair trial. But I still repeat that I believe our system to be, with all its faults, the best in the world. It may have faults that others have not, but others have faults that ours has not, and they are enormous ones, and if any one will take the trouble to read the history of the civil service of the great governments of Europe they will be forced to the conclusion that they have enormous faults that do not belong to our own government. In conclusion Mr Morton pointed out that Mr Trumbull's idea of the best way to reform the civil service differed from the plan of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr EDMUNDS announced that on Monday he would speak in reply to Mr Carpenter.

At four o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18 1872.

The SPEAKER owing to the extreme illness of one of his children vacated the chair and appointed Mr. Dawes Speaker pro tem.

A large number of pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed.

Mr GARFIELD (rep) of Ohio, opposed one of these bills which allowed a widow who has been drawing a pension for nineteen years to receive fourteen years' back pension on the principle of the bill passed yesterday making the pension commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr Garfield said that that bill although only applying to pensioners of the late war will take twenty million dollars out of the Treasury, and he commented upon the inattention of the House to these pension bills.

The bill was passed by a vote of 109 to 65.

Mr BROOKS, (dem) of New York, presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, signed by George Opdyke, Vice President setting forth the almost utter ruin of our foreign navigation, and praying Congress to adopt measures for its restoration.

Also from John F Seymour and many others, dealers in earthenware stating that under the Treasury and other regulations a legislative duty of forty per cent is increased practically to sixty per cent, and asking a reduction to twenty per cent as before the war.

Also from Messrs. Ives, Beecher & Co and other importers and dealers in wines and liquors and rectifiers, for a consolidation of all taxes imposed upon them, whereby they reason that the revenue can be increased over five million dollars.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Also from the Society of Friends, in their annual meeting, asking in all national disputes a reference to arbitration in lieu of the sword. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to have, probably, a favorable report.

Mr ELY, (dem) of N. Y. presented a petition of 921 retail sugar dealers of New York city asking to be relieved from the unjust enforcement of the revenue laws.

Mr L. MEYERS, (rep) of Pa., introduced a bill to exempt from steam iceboats built for the city of Philadelphia from inspection under the steamboat act. Referred.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr PALMER, (rep) of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $28,225,750. The item for stamped envelopes provides that no envelopes furnished by the government shall contain any lithograph or engraving or printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer. The items for steamship service are $500,000 for the China mail, $150,000 for the Brazilian mail and $25,000 for the Sandwich Island service.

PENSION APPROPRIATION.

Mr CLARKE, (rep) of N. Y. from the same committee reported the Pension bill appropriating $30,480,000. Which was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr ROOSEVELT (dem) of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to ascertain and report the amount of money paid to the proprietors of the Globe for the last ten years for the printing and advertising of the two houses. Adopted.

BRAXTON OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia contested election case of McKenzie against Braxton was called up and the report that Braxton was entitled to his seat was adopted.

The House then at two o'clock, adjourned.

CHURCHING OF MR. HEPWORTH.

Interesting Service at Plymouth Church—The Rev. George H. Hepworth as a Congregational Brother—Endorsement of His Ministry by Drs. Buddington, Scudder and Mr. Beecher.

A very interesting service was held in Plymouth church, Brooklyn last evening. The occasion was the holding of a conference of the representatives of the Congregational churches of New York, Brooklyn and its vicinity and that which gave it a special interest was the reception into the church, and the offering of the spirit of fraternity towards the Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The initiation of Mr. Hepworth after the usual preliminaries, was proceeded with, the Rev. Dr Buddington presiding. There was a large audience and Mr. Hepworth stated his views and experience to the congregation which were substantially the same as those published in the HERALD on Monday week.

Dr BUDDINGTON, in a short address, bore testimony to the power of Mr Hepworth's preaching, as witnessed by himself when he sat by Mr Hepworth's side at Steinway Hall on Sunday night last, judging from the immensity and character of the audience he ventured to believe that under the blessing of God Mr Hepworth had a brilliantly useful future before him.

Mr HENRY M STORRS then proposed the following resolution which it will be seen gives Mr Hepworth the largest ecclesiastical liberty and all the freedom that a Christian minister could desire. The resolution was seconded by the Rev Henry Ward Beecher:—

Resolved, That as pastors and members of Congregational churches in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity met in conference we have heard with deep interest and satisfaction from the Rev George H Hepworth a statement of the way in which he has been led by the spirit of God and of the results, both spiritual and doctrinal, to which he has thus far been brought. We find him standing with ourselves in avowed acceptance of that historic faith of the church universal embodied in the latter half of what is known amongst us as the Burial Hill confession. We also believe him to have at heart such an administration of the power of Christ's Gospel as will save men from their sins and redeem them to the Christian life. For these reasons we gladly recognize him as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ to whom we give the hand of cordial fellowship. Meantime we do not understand him in receiving this fellowship to have compromised or embarrassed his own future action or that of the Church, to be gathered by his ministry in respect to ecclesiastical forms or ceremonies. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." The blessed presence and power of that spirit we humbly and earnestly invoke upon our brother in that great work to which we must now believe him now called of God."

Mr BEECHER in a short general address as to the work of God in the churches, said that Mr Hepworth had drawn around him by the force and beauty of his character a number of men who did not believe very much in religion, in churches, or much, perhaps, in anything, but they believed in Mr Hepworth. His influence they were willing to acknowledge, and by that strong emotive nature sanctified as it was, by strong religious faith he believed Mr. Hepworth would not only build up a church but would lay the foundation for a generation of churches.

Dr. SCUDDER delivered a short address, in which similar views were expressed.

The meeting was brought to a close about ten o'clock by prayer and the singing of the Doxology.

A WESTCHESTER MYSTERY.

Startling Developments at St John's College, Fordham—Feeling for a Student's Heart in the Dark—Assassination Believed to Be the Object.

An unusual amount of excitement at present exists at St. John's College Fordham, Westchester county owing to the alleged circumstance that repeated attempts have been made by unknown individuals to assassinate a young student from St. Louis named Byron [illegible]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

What Surveyor Cornell Knows About Bribery, Corruption, Assessments and Political Strategy.

The Difference Between Personal Influence and Official Power—Assessments All Voluntary—Memories of Abuses Under Grinnell—The Steamship Agents Again on the Stand.

Astonishing Revelations of Mr. Jellotson, a Heavy Importer.

He Has Bribed a Number of Custom House Officials— Expected To-Day

The Custom House Committee met again yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The attendance since the committee have moved up town has been decidedly thinner than when they were at the Astor House, and the Custom House officials seem now to have it pretty much their own way.

The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

I have read the evidence of Mr Greeley before your committee, in which he mentions my name and in which I am misrepresented. When I first heard of Mr Smith's name in connection with the Speakership I stated promptly that, from having noticed that gentleman in court in Montgomery county about four years ago I considered him a gentleman of fine ability and eminently fit for the position and that it would be a very strong reason that would make me vote against him and in favor of any one else. This was several weeks before the election, and my position was well known in my district and county. It is, therefore untrue that I was influenced by Conkling, Custom House, or by any influence other than my judgment of what was wisest and best to be done. No Custom House officials accompanied me to Albany, nor was I approached by any after I arrived there. E. BECKWITH.

The Secretary next read the following

FROM O. B. MATTESON.

UTICA, Jan 15 1872.

To DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS OF COMMITTEE, &c.—

DEAR SIR—On my return home from an absence of nearly two weeks I find your favor of the 11th inst. this morning, containing a subpoena for my attendance before the Senatorial Committee "forthwith," at the Astor House.

I find a large accumulation of important business matters in my absence, and my wife quite ill, and I wish to ask if my examination may not be had here before a United States Commissioner or Judge of the Supreme Court or by affidavit, or in some way to avoid going to New York at this time. I do not wish in the least to avoid the order of the committee, so far as the examination is concerned. My attention has been called to a letter from a man named Garrison whom, to my recollection, I do not know, and so far as his statement concerns me he is entirely in error. I suppose I am subpoenaed in consequence of that letter.

O. B. MATTESON.

General ARTHUR came forward to disclaim that he had had any consultation regarding the advancement of the clerk Terry, as stated by Charles S. Grant, a former witness. He further said that he never knew anything about this person Terry, other than that he was one of the clerks in the Custom House.

Pincus Pohalsky a cigar dealer, testified to having lost much of his invoices of cigars, from time to time. in the General Order store, it is only within the last three or four months that we have been sending goods to general order stores; he had to pay from two dollars to three dollars a case for storage and cartage, he also lost cigars from time to time in the Appraiser's store, he missed as many as two hundred and fifty cigars out of a case of 10,000 in one instance, many times he missed various other amounts, when I make an entry and pay duties upon invoices on the day of their arrival I cannot always get them out in less than ten or fifteen days. I have tried often to get an interview with the Collector regarding my difficulties, but have never been able to see him, while in the public stores our cigars were never lessened to any greater extent than might be accounted for by sampling, but since they went to the general order stores we have been in the habit of losing from three hundred to five hundred in each invoice.

Mr A. B. Cornell, having been sworn, gave the following testimony, after a few preliminary questions:—

Q Do you know anything of threats or patronage having been used to influence the Conventions of 1870 and 1871? A. No sir. I have no reason to suppose—no knowledge—that patronage was used either in the way of threats of removal or promises of appointment, to control these Conventions.

Q. Do you know anything about the difficulty that has been talked about? A. It has been usual to issue tickets to members and alternates. I issued these tickets for the Convention at Syracuse, I was told by Mr Spencer two or three days before the meeting that a plan was on foot by the opposition to take possession by force of the Convention and he suggested that I should provide for its protection, but I declined, on the morning of meeting Mr Spencer asked me to send a force to preserve order in the hall some persons did actually try to force their way into the hall, and succeeded after some trouble in getting in, they were persons of by no means flattering appearance, they then tried to get possession of the platform.

Mr. CORNELL then entered into an exhaustive description of the origin and progress of the faction fights inside the lines of the republicans of this city. He threw the onus of blame upon the Tammany proclivities of his opponents. He went on to say in regard to inspectors that none of them are allowed to accept any extra fees except for night duty under an arrangement approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in such cases ten dollars was the fee allowed. Regular night permits to steamers have been abolished, but special night permits are still in force. Mr. Cornell stated that he had discouraged the attendance of Custom House officials at the Convention of 1871, but that, in spite of this, forty or fifty of them had gone.

Q Did you punish any of them in any way for going against your wishes? A No, sir, there was no disobedience of orders involved, I merely represented to them that a great press of business made their absence very inconvenient but as a leave of absence was due to them I had to let them go if they insisted upon it I do not think any one went who was not entitled to a leave of absence, I only know the republican party, I do not know any divisions in it. I do not think the number of Custom House officials at the 1871 Convention was less than at some previous conventions for instance, at the Convention of 1864 there were more officials in 1869 the same was the case there is a difference, in my opinion between personal and official influence. I think in 1871 Custom House officials used their personal influence, but not their official power, I do not think threats or promises of removal or offices were employed. I do not think that more than forty or fifty officials are in the habit of making political visits to their homes, the great majority of our office-holders are permanent residents of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. I have never made but one political removal, and that was a democrat in regard to inspectors taking bribes I have done my best to discourage it and have warned all consignees of vessels not to give fees to officers, the trouble is that merchants are too anxious to bribe the officers in order to induce the officers to be more industrious in their work in discharging a cargo. I have known cases where money has been sent to the residence of officers.

Q Isn't there a slang term for that—"house money," for instance? A Not that I know of; sometimes officers take books home and work at night and they are paid extra for this that is allowed.

Q Would not that excuse any kind of bribery? A I do not know with the competition between the steamship lines is so keen that they are very anxious to clear their vessels with all the expedition, [illegible] I think the practice of bribery has been decreased since I gave evidence before the last investigating committee to the effect that the inspectors had all confessed under oath to having taken bribes from the steamship companies. In cases of inquiry into these matters we do not require absolute proof of guilt for punishment, but merely reasonable proof.

Q How many inspectors have you punished for these matters? A I cannot say without referring to the record.

[illegible]

brother-in-law of General Spinner, quite a number of them have been removed for the same offence.

Q Do you know any cases aside from ordinary cases of smuggling of dutiable goods having come into the port with the knowledge of the officers? A This sometimes happens through the collusion or want of vigilance on the part of the officers.

Q I mean cases of collusion simply. A That may have happened but I cannot call a case in point. Many attempts to smuggle are constantly occurring; we are making seizures every day, and that's the only knowledge I have of the prevalence of smuggling. We have one, two or three inspectors according to the size of the vessel.

Q During your term at the Custom House have appointments and removals been regulated mostly for political causes or from considerations of the public interest? A I think that in most cases removals and appointments have been mostly made for some cause other than mere political causes, but a portion of them have been made by reason of political influence. I think in appointments some regard has been had to the fitness of the man for office but, of course a political recommendation has also been made; removals are not so much guided by political reasons. I think political dictation has been less powerful during the last year than before. I draw a distinction between political dictation and political reasons. In Mr Grinnell's time the Presidents of ward associations and Congressmen used to dictate the appointment or the displacement of certain men, under Mr Murphy such dictation has not been permitted to the same extent.

Q How about political assessments? A So far as my knowledge of them has gone they have been voluntary contributions.

Senator CASSERLY—Do you know anything of this? (Handing an extract from the Tribune.)

Witness read:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons employed at the Custom House will be required to pay at the office of the Surveyor two per cent upon their salaries for the past year. By order of

THOMAS MURPHY,
Collector of the Port of New York.

NEW YORK, October 1871.

I say in reply that the circular is a forged one. Mr Murphy never issued it.

Q Are assessments made? A. No, the money collected for political purposes is freely given. I never knew of any one being removed for not paying.

Q What was the amount collected in your department? A $12,000.

Q From how many men? A. About four hundred.

Senator CASSERLY—Oh about $30 each. What salary are those men paid? A. $4 per day.

Senator CASSERLY—So a man gives two per cent on a week's work—gives it freely and goes away happy? A. Yes.

John G. Dale agent of the National Steamship Line, examined—I refunded to Mr. A. T. Stewart $2,401 in 1871, general order charges on account of our line, this is but a fragment of what is refunded him by other lines, the money was returned on account of the goods being thrown into general order stores before the customary forty-eight hours allowed for unloading had elapsed, in cases where the goods would be sent to the stores after that time had expired the expenses would be borne by him.

S. C. H. Webb testified as follows:—Am agent of the Hamburg line of steamships; have heard the testimony of agents of other lines and agree with it in every particular.

W. W. Downes testified:—Am engaged in the house of Claflin & Co, have known frequent losses of goods to take place in the general order stores; in some instances goods may be taken from the docks, but in most cases the robberies are committed in the public stores, know that cases have been opened while in the stores, having taken special precautions to hunt the matter up, we import by all lines; do not believe that robberies take place prior to packages leaving the vessel, do not always report losses to the stores, but in most instances do, the charges of the general order stores are in some respects no higher now than they have ever been, but cannot speak with authority on the subject, the cost of taking goods from the other side of the river, where the stores formerly were, and this side, where they are now, would not make any difference to us.

The witness here read a communication from the firm he represented strongly objecting to the manner in which the general order business is at present conducted and suggesting that it should be distributed among the various steamship companies, that a fixed price should be put on every article stored, and a record kept of the time vessels arrive.

Witness continued—We are unable to get goods in proper time from the general order stores on account of the red tapeism of the Custom House, in handling the goods in the stores much damage is done. there not being a sufficient force of men to handle cases they are in many instances broken. the evils of which we complain could be corrected by the Collector of the Port, as dry goods dealers we act fairly by the government, and we have a right to be treated squarely in return. we believe that the present system of general order business has been established through the influence and pressure brought to bear upon the government by the Custom House of New York.

It now being half past five the committee adjourned until half past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

The investigation was resumed at half past seven o'clock last evening. Several communications were received, but the consideration of them was postponed until this morning.

ARTHUR G. TILLOTSON TESTIFIED.

I am an importer of telegraph and railroad matter, know something of the general order business, believe that the charges are too heavy, in one instance, for the storage and cartage of 300 bundles of wire which remained in general order only two or three days, when I presented my permit the bill was $109. I considered the charge exorbitant and protested to Leet & Co., but was told I could not help myself. applied to Mr. Cornell and was told the charge would be modified, received a modified bill a few days after making a difference of thirty-six dollars in the whole amount, they retained five coils of wire until the bill was paid, and I have not yet received them, the comparison of these charges with the bills of other bonded warehouses is much greater, the charges in other stores of equal security to the Custom House stores of this city are much more moderate. Mr Cornell is a gentleman in whom I had every confidence he has always treated me with fairness, when I remonstrated with Leet & Co. I was treated with rudeness made application through my broker who is son of the Deputy Collector, to Leet, and he refused to receive my claim, though charging five times as much as another first class warehouse, I then applied to the Collector for redress, and received it, in one instance I tried to keep my wire out of general order, and sent my bookkeeper to the pier to do so. The inspector told him he would keep the wire out of general order as long as was wished on consideration of a certain sum being paid, which was done, but notwithstanding the wire was sent to Leet's stores was subjected to very heavy charges during the Prussian war on various articles that were imported have received whole invoices of goods before the charges have been paid, merchants of good standing can receive goods without their having them retained as security for payment, it has been my experience in the city of New York that in order to escape the excessive charges of the general order warehouses an underhand arrangement is frequently made with the inspectors, have talked with other merchants about excessive charges I have been subjected to and found their experience to be mine, the inspectors who receive bribes detain the goods on the pier. don't know the name of the inspector who took $25 from me, have frequently made similar arrangements.

Q Don't you know that corrupting public officers is very demoralizing to the service? A It cannot be any more demoralized than it is at present. all the Custom House officials are corrupt; have made bargains with half a dozen inspectors, did not know until lately that such arrangements were illegitimate; if placed in the same position again would consult my interest first and my conscience afterwards. In any case I believe I would not be doing much wrong.

Senator BAYARD protested against the action of Mr Stuart, whom he charged with an attempt to bolster up the crimes of the Custom House officials by recriminating upon the merchants of New York. It was one thing to investigate the conduct of officials and another to analyze the conduct of the merchants of the city.

Witness continued—Never reported any of the cases of bribes in which I have been concerned to the Custom House; believe it would be well for the merchants to report such crimes but the provocation the general order business, should be removed and then there would be no necessity for bribes. It should not cost any more to have goods stored in general order than in an ordinary bonded warehouse, it is the system to force goods into general order as rapidly as possible. in one instance a lot of wire has been put into general order though a permit was sent to be shown to the pier [illegible]

[illegible]

moned for this morning and also the inspector who unloaded the wire.

Mr TILLOTSON—When I first heard of this investigation I [illegible] any information I possessed [illegible] to make a public exposure of my own and others.

Senator BAYARD—The evidence is given by the witness frankly and without any compulsion. It is doubtful if others will be as frank. He has proven a case of fraud and extortion. [illegible] will not give [illegible] Custom House frowns which have attended this investigation through.

Senator HOWE—I do not believe that the testimony is true as applying to the merchants of New York, from my knowledge of the men whom I have been in the habit of associating with. If one case of delinquency is proved we must have the name of the delinquent and I am surprised that there should be any attempt to hinder us from producing the inspectors.

Senator BAYARD—We are not here to try the Custom House officials. We are here to inquire into a system. The criminals must be indicted by those who appointed them. If this is not done the matter must be held up for public condemnation.

Senator HOWE—The proper way to condemn the system is to produce the men who have committed delinquencies.

Senator CASSERLY—If the inspectors are summoned here to-morrow morning it will have the effect of keeping other merchants like Mr Tillotson back and thus closing the doors of evidence. Nothing should be done to stifle the investigation.

Q (To the witness)—What is the name of your broker? A Leider.

A motion was then made that the Collector should be summoned to appear this morning with the name of the inspector who unloaded the City of Washington containing the wire. Carried.

Senator HOWE (to witness)—Has the inspector who received your bribe been in your store? A. Yes he came for his $25, I refused to pay the last man who called he did not fulfil his contract, the name of my bookkeeper who made my payments of this kind is W. H. Iller. It is the general opinion in the city of New York that the general order business bears very severely upon the merchants.

Senator BAYARD—What is your opinion of the willingness of the merchants of New York to testify to the Custom House abuses. A. They would be averse to it. my own feeling is one of regret that I had to mention the names of individuals who may get into trouble on account of what I have said, if I had seen the course the inquiry should take I would have been very reluctant to testify, the same feeling would be shared by my brother merchants. my impression is that there is a combination between the Custom House officials to bring goods into general order, and as a means of preservation, I took measures to prevent their doing so.

Q How many merchants have you known to bribe before you did? A Have known several, cannot give any names. it is several years since I commenced importing. I knew it was a practice of the merchants to give bribes, but I cannot recollect names.

The witness was examined at great length, and at the conclusion of his testimony the inquiry was adjourned until this morning.

THE NEWARK MURDERER.

Botts Becomes Blasphemous—The Legal Hair Upon Which His Friends Hang Their Hopes.

A week from to-day is set down for the execution of George Botts, in the jail at Newark. Out of the thousand chances of his hanging there is but one that he will escape the gallows. There is now no doubt but that a bill has been framed and will be introduced into the Legislature early next week amendatory to the law governing the trial of criminal cases for capital offences. The bill is described as a general one and not particularly applicable to the case of Botts but to any one who is or may be in his unfortunate position. The law at present requires that all applications for a new trial in capital cases shall be made within the term at which the defendant was convicted. The purpose of the bill in question is to enable the Court to hear such application at a subsequent term.

THIS AMENDATORY ACT.

The act is entitled a supplement to the act relative to criminal proceedings, and provides that "in all cases heretofore tried or hereafter to be tried, when, upon conviction, the penalty is death, that it shall be lawful for the Court before whom the trial was had, or shall be had, to hear one or more applications for a new trial, as well after as within the term at which the trial was had." To apply to Botts' case it will have to be passed early next week and approved by the Governor and then the Court would have to hear and decide upon the application for a new trial before Friday, unless Governor Parker should respite him. Even should the bill pass it would be entirely optional with the Court whether a new hearing would be granted. That it would not is considered a foregone conclusion considering that a motion for a new trial was argued subsequent to conviction, but Judge Depue decided that no cause was shown why a new trial should be granted and sentence was passed. Botts' relatives and friends claim to have new and important evidence. If so then a new trial may be granted. It is not forgotten, however, that the new and important evidence last time consisted of affidavits which the alleged makers pronounced spurious. The [illegible] is said to have been approved of by Governor Randolph the other members of the Court of Pardons and Chancellor Zabriskie. This is the very slender thread upon which Botts and his friends hang their hopes. In the meantime the

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION

next Friday are being made. The hanging will take place in the main hall of the jail, and will be conducted with the utmost privacy. Few persons will be admitted outside of the proper officers and properly accredited press representatives. Botts denies the affidavit made by Mrs. Wilson declaring that she was married to him. In her evidence Mrs. Wilson declared at the trial that she had known Botts about seven years. The copy of the minister's record of Botts' marriage to Julia Jenkins bears date of September, 1865. There is a doubt [illegible] and the public seem to be as to whether it is really chargeable. In a conversation with Mrs. Wilson's father—a respectable comfortably situated workingman of Newark—he stated on Wednesday to the HERALD reporter that three or four years ago Botts came to his house in the country and acted very silly about Mrs. Wilson and told him that he was going to secure a divorce for Mrs. Wilson from her husband, and that he (Botts) would then marry and take good care of her. The old man does not believe they were married.

BOTTS BLASPHEMES AT A REPORTER.

On Wednesday a Newark local reporter, representing a paper which had [illegible] Botts as an [illegible] looking fellow called at the jail and sought to interview the murderer. The latter waxed exceedingly wroth and tore out at the interviewer at a fierce rate. He declared, it is said, that were he outside his cell bars he would knock the damned head off the reporter. The latter lost no time in leaving the County Jail behind him.

MORE ABOUT DR. VERNON.

16? EAST EIGHTY FIRST STREET, NEW YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1—A. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In detecting and caging the rascal Vernon you have done a good service to all females who advertise in the HERALD. You and the officers will do a still better one if you succeed in getting him "retired" for a year or two. One such villain as he does more harm to the HERALD than a dozen competing newspapers. What virtuous woman after receiving one of Vernon's disgusting letters, will lay herself liable to a repetition of the [illegible]? I know of at least three ladies who have been thus insulted by him and I am bold to say that those who appeared yesterday in Court are his victims and could produce his letters and give other most damaging evidence against him. I suggest, when he is tried, that these ladies be interviewed and induced to give their evidence against him. His object is simply a sensual one he has long pursued it, and I am sorry to say there are scores of similar [illegible] operating through your columns living in this city and even in Brooklyn. [illegible] to the HERALD of letters and other evidence of this would develop a state of facts [illegible] little dream of. Don't let up on the villain nor permit others [illegible] the corrupting [illegible] wronging the public and cheating [illegible] often have done. Yours truly,

A. J. W.

CAPTURE OF BOLD RIVER THIEVES.

Early yesterday forenoon two river thieves landed from a small boat at the foot of North Eighth street, Williamsburg where a large quantity of pig iron, belonging to William Todd, was awaiting transportation. One of the thieves presented a pistol to the head of the watchman employed there while the [illegible] about six hundred pounds of the iron. The thieves then jumped on board [illegible] Sergeant Kelly and [illegible] of the Fifth precinct, of the [illegible] and these officers crossed in a Houston street ferryboat in pursuit of the thieves and succeeded in capturing them in a junk shop near [illegible] while they were weighing the iron. On being taken to the station house in Fourth street they gave the names of James Merrick and Joseph [illegible], aged respectively twenty-three years. They will have a hearing before Justice Voorhees this morning.

CAPTURE OF TWO WOMEN WITH $1,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY.

Elizabeth Carpenter, alias Brandt, and Minnie Allison were arrested by Detective Kings last evening charged with stealing five watches, gold chains, shirt studs and other articles of jewelry, valued in all at $1,000 from Charles Brandt, [illegible] at the corner of First avenue and [illegible] street. [illegible] Miss Carpenter claimed [illegible] lived with Brandt for [illegible] the property belonged to her. [illegible] as a conductor [illegible] of Savannah. The accused were held to answer.

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AMERICA'S SHIPPING.

The Revival of Our Commerce on the Seas.

Repeal of the Old Reciprocity Laws and Treaties.

Free Ships—Free Shipbuilding Material—Free Ship Supplies—An American Mail Service.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at two o'clock, Mr. George Opdyke presiding. Being the principal subject upon which the members were called together, the report of the Committee on the Depressed Condition of the American Shipping Interests was first considered. As presented at the last meeting it was published in full in the HERALD.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW presented the following resolutions to accompany the propositions to be sent to Congress:—

THE RECIPROCITY LAWS AND TREATIES.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the primary and continuing cause of the decline of our shipping interests in foreign commerce is in the maritime reciprocity acts of Congress and the attendant treaties with other nations, particularly in the act of the 24th of May, 1828, which, going into operation with Great Britain on the 1st day of January, 1850—and with other nations at different periods of time—has opened our ports to foreign shipping and cargoes as freely as to our own, and the practical effect of those acts and treaties has been to bring the cheap labor and cheap rates for money in Europe into direct competition with our much higher prices for labor and money and thus has caused, with our open ports, the loss to us of the largest portion of our foreign carrying trade, while there has come to us only a return [illegible] in return, which is rapidly diminishing every year.

ASKING THEIR REPEAL.

Resolved, That while we desire to be ever liberal and just in our intercourse and dealings with other nations, we must still not forget that as American citizens it is our first duty to protect ourselves in all the great interests of our own country, and we hereby respectfully and earnestly urge upon the United States Congress at Washington the necessity of [illegible] fying the present reciprocating maritime laws and treaties with other nations as speedily to give permanent protection to our foreign shipping interests and commerce, or else to provide some other suitable and efficient counteracting means for that purpose to the extent at least of the difference in the prices for labor and money between this and foreign countries where steam and sailing vessels are built. Any arrangement which would merely enable us to build or buy and repair merchant vessels as low in price as they can people of other nations would be insufficient. We could not then sail them on equal terms because of their low wages for seamen, low interest for money and freedom from taxes on ships, supports all of which would still continue and largely work against us.

A DIPLOMATIC MEMBER.

Mr. STURGES opposed such sweeping measures as would interfere with our present foreign treaties, and urged further and more careful deliberation in presenting their projects to Congress, or they would lose all their influence with that body. He asked the Chairman whether the clause referring to the registration of vessels included those which had been built in the United States and were sailing under foreign flags.

The CHAIR answered that it could be understood only as it read in the report, although the intention evidently was to include all vessels now under foreign flags.

Mr. STURGES then moved that the passage be so amended as to apply also to those vessels which were built at home, but were now owned abroad.

Mr. GIFFWRITH offered a second amendment, to the effect that during the period that our owners are permitted to buy ships abroad government be authorized and directed to pay to the builders of ships in this country a bounty large enough to cover the greater cost.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

Mr. WILLIS JAMES said that the report did not contain the full ideas on the subject of the committee of which he is chairman. There were some members who would go further. But it seemed best that what little could be done should be done. He thought there would be no opposition to the importation of foreign iron for shipbuilding if a compensation were given to the manufacturers of domestic iron. On the question of trade in ships he would favor a duty on ships that are imported. They should adopt some measures that would help them on a little way rather than divide on greater projects; to get what they could from Congress, and then, if they had not all that was needful, to demand either free trade in ships or such a revenue tariff as would coincide with the interests of American shipping.

Mr. DOW said that they did not ask Congress to go back to the old laws.

The SECRETARY then reread the resolutions offered by Mr. Dow.

A PROTECTIONIST FAILS TO SEE.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM said that it did not appear that the question of those laws had been considered at all in the committee whose report it was proposed to amend. As a shipowner he failed to see how the interest of the country was to be benefited in the remotest degree by the proposition to admit foreign-built ships. He moved that Mr. Dow's amendment be specially referred to the committee on the subject, to be reported upon at the next meeting. If this were not done he thought that the Chamber would commit itself without due deliberation.

The motion was carried.

SHIP SUPPLIES.

At the suggestion of Mr. STURGES the propositions embodied in the report were then considered separately. The first originally read thus:—

First—That owners of either iron or wooden steam or sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, so as to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles are of American growth or manufacture a return equivalent to the amount of duty or tax paid on the foreign articles shall be made.

Such a provision enables our vessels to be sailed in competition with foreign, and as other nations give this privilege it is necessary we do also to secure part of this trade, now largely controlled by our rivals.

On motion of Mr. STURGES the second paragraph, beginning with the words "such a provision," was struck out, as merely argumentative and not altogether true.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to erase the second sentence.

Mr. OPDYKE made a motion to amend by inserting the words "except breadstuffs and provisions," and it was carried.

Mr. Sullivan's motion, which provoked a deal of argument, was then lost.

The proposition in this form was then adopted:—

First—That owners of either iron or wooden steam and sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, and to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles are of American growth or manufacture, except breadstuffs and provisions, a return equivalent to the amount of duty or tax paid on foreign articles shall be made.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. DOW moved that the second proposition be referred again to the committee, to be reconsidered in connection with the resolutions offered by him. The original proposition was as follows:—

Second—All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels traversing the ocean (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceeds the sum of $1,000) shall be allowed to be purchased in bond duty free. And in case articles of American growth or manufacture are used, an amount equivalent to the duties on the foreign articles shall be paid to the owners of said vessels, and that the present tax of thirty cents per ton per annum, and all other taxes and other charges now imposed on all vessels entering any American port, be specially repealed, or this purpose.

It is gratifying to know that American builders are now able to build ocean steamers of the highest class, and, with relief from pressing [illegible], would be able speedily to put on the ocean a fine fleet of iron screw steamers and iron and wood sailing vessels.

Several members of the committee objected to reconsidering the details of a subject which had already fully met their attention, upon which Mr. Dow moved the adoption of the proposition. It was amended by striking out the word "growth" and also the last paragraph and was so adopted:—

Second—All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels traversing the ocean (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceeds the sum of $1,000) shall be allowed to be purchased in bond, duty free, and in case articles of American manufacture are used, an amount equivalent to the duties on the foreign articles shall be paid to the owners of said vessels, and that the present tax of thirty cents per ton per annum, and all other charges now imposed on all vessels entering any American port, be specially repealed for this purpose.

AN AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

The third proposition was then considered:—

Third—That the Postmaster General be instructed to give a preference to American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries, and that whatever is received by the government for postage shall be paid over to the steamers carrying such mails as compensation therefor.

On motion it was amended so as to read thus:—

That the Postmaster General be instructed to give a preference to American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries.

FREE SHIPS.

The amendment which was added to this proposition, on the suggestion of the committee at the last meeting of the Chamber, was then read:—

That Congress be recommended to suspend, for two years, all laws prohibiting the purchase and registration of foreign built ships to be used in our international maritime commerce.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it presented the only remedy that was sufficient to restore our shipping interests to prosperity. He thought no industrial interest could be injured by it, and that Congress would endorse it, and if adopted it would quickly revive our foreign commerce.

The proposition was adopted by a vote of 9 to 12.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The fourth and last proposition was adopted:—

Fourth—That these provisions be carried out and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

A NEW MAIL TO CONCERT'S.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY then moved that the officers of the Chamber, in connection with the members of the committee, be instructed to prepare a memorial embodying the propositions as contained in the report, and to forward it to Congress.

The motion was carried.

NEW RATES OF STORAGE.

A communication from the Collector of the Port, General Arthur, was read, asking suggestions of the Chamber in regard to the establishment of the new rates of storage. Mr. Opdyke expressed gratification that the new Collector showed a wish to consult the interests of merchants and referred the matter to the Executive Committee.

JACK TAR ON SHORE.

A memorial to Congress urging the passage of the bill which establishes a commission to regulate and protect the interests of seamen while on shore was read by the chairman of the committee on the subject. The chairman, however, presented a large number of objections to the proposed law, explaining that the committee had been ordered by the Chamber to prepare a memorial in favor of it, but had had no power to deliberate upon its propriety. On motion of Mr. Sturges the matter was again referred to the committee, with the power to present a memorial in accordance with their own views.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE SMALLPOX IN BROOKLYN.

A Slight Decrease in the Mortality—Liberal Distribution of Vaccine Virus and Its Advantages.

While New York, according to the official report of her "Head Centre" on sanitary affairs for the past week, shows an increase in the number of victims to that now world-widespread and disfiguring malady—the smallpox—Brooklyn boasts a slight decrease. Health Officer George Cochran is the recipient of the congratulations of his fellow citizens for his energy and practical policy in moving in the right direction and at the right time upon the enemy by carrying out the idea that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In other words, he profited by the example set him by Philadelphia, New York, and his own scientific experience. In the former named city it will be remembered that an ill-advised and parsimonious policy actuated the sanitary authorities upon the outbreak of the smallpox, and they did not awaken to the sad effect of their error until the loathsome epidemic had spread itself broadcast over the Quaker City. Then great sums of money were freely given from the treasury in the cause of public health. New York lacked funds for her sanitary sentinels, who called for the means to prosecute the war for a long time. The weekly reports of the Health Superintendent tell the story. Brooklyn would have been equally far behind were it not for the persistency of the efforts of her Health Officer in December last to obtain

MEANS TO GUARD AGAINST THE EPIDEMIC,

which was then cropping out in every direction. Finally the arguments prevailed, and the Common Council voted a sum of money sufficient to employ a corps of physicians to go among the people and vaccinate them. Accordingly, on the 1st of the present month two special assistant sanitary inspectors were appointed in each ward of the city of Brooklyn, and under the direction of a division inspector were assigned to their route of duty and instructed to visit every house and vaccinate every individual. The work of these gentlemen has gone bravely forward from that time to the present. The hours of visiting are from ten o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The task is by no means an enviable one. As a rule the people of the humbler walks of life submit to the operation with commendable grace. But there are persons who, entertaining an ignorant aversion and suspicion of the *modus operandi* of guarding them from the smallpox, go so far as to make

THE VISIT OF THE VACCINATOR

anything but agreeable to the humane official. Threats are not unfrequently resorted to among the more belligerent class, and in one or two instances physicians have been assaulted. Jibes, too, are distributed by the "doubting Thomases," one of whom recently asked the physician to "vaccinate his dog," a huge mastiff that sat crouched in a corner with maliciously glary orbs. That visit was curtailed, and dog and master alike remain liable to contagion, so far as vaccination is concerned. Large numbers of those visited have been vaccinated by their family physician. Others object to "the cutting"—averring that "the virus is not safe, that it is off some patient." These objections are, of course, without foundation in point of fact, none other than

HEALTHY VIRUS BEING DISTRIBUTED.

As an evidence of the activity of the vaccinators in the performance of their really arduous labors, it is but necessary to state that between ten and eleven thousand persons were vaccinated last week and as many more the preceding week. The compensation of these semi-officials is $100 per month. In New York it is fixed at the rate of $125 per month.

The report of the Register of Records for the week shows the number of deaths from smallpox in Brooklyn to have been twenty-one, being seven less than recorded the preceding week. This is regarded as hopeful of a continuance of the falling off in the mortality through the agencies at work in guarding against it. There were seventy cases reported last week and twenty-eight since Sunday. The Health Officer addressed a note to the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, complaining of the dirty condition of the cars on the city lines and urging more stringent measures to promote cleanliness. It has been repeatedly asserted, and truthfully so, that the disease is disseminated through the cars in many instances, and the railroad men cannot be too careful in looking well to the matter. They should also refuse to carry passengers who may be afflicted with the malady.

Deputy Health Officer Dr. Holley caused the arrest of one Dr. Morehead upon a warrant charging him with violation of the Health law in conveying a smallpox patient on one of the Flatbush avenue horse cars to the County Hospital, and for failing to report the case. The doctor was arraigned before the Police Justice and fined $50 for the offence. Punishment of this order is not infrequent and it behooves the pocket of the physician to obey the law at all times, regardless of the unpleasant nature thereof.

BROOKLYN'S DEATH RECORD.

There were 211 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Of the deceased 60 were men, 50 women, 57 boys and 44 girls; 56 were between the ages of 20 and 40 years, and 3 were over 80 years; 133 were natives of the United States, 56 of Ireland, 22 of Germany, 15 of England, 2 of Russia, and 1 each of Cuba, Scotland and France. Pneumonia carried off 26, consumption 34, smallpox —, croup 10, scarlatina, marasmus and apoplexy 4 each, disease of brain 18, diphtheria 5, dropsy 3, bronchitis 9, disease of heart 10. The highest death rate was attained in the Tenth ward, where the number of deaths was 23.

THE HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

Hostilities Recommenced—The School in a Hubbub—What the Trustees Are Doing—What They Propose to Do.

Yesterday the old trouble in the Hunter's Point public school was re-enacted, and for a time it seemed as if the Principal would be compelled to call in assistance before order could be restored. The cause of the breaking out of the trouble is the same as of old—the reading of the Scriptures in the school. The exercise had just commenced yesterday morning when a little girl accidentally sneezed. Hardly had the sound died out before a little boy, scarcely old enough to comprehend the grave complication that his conduct would cause, politically, socially and religiously, echoed the forbidden sound, and in an incredibly short time one loud, prolonged sneeze from every nook and corner resounded through the room, and, in fact, through the entire building. Discipline was nowhere; no regulation had been broken. What could be done? While the Principal was consulting with his assistants the contagion had reached his desk, and Mr. Sleeng himself sneezed. Some of the ringleaders were at length called out, and while they were awaiting the disposition of their case the remaining verses were hastily read and the morning exercises officially pronounced at an end. The situation was a very unpleasant one to Mr. Sleeng. The entire city was watching him. He can correct and punish for other offences to his heart's content, but when the punishment is for disorder of this nature the case was different. He finally determined that an example must be made and eight of the ringleaders were flogged. The boys consider themselves martyrs to the religious convictions, but, unlike the martyrs of old, they do not tamely submit, and an alarming amount of sneezing all day yesterday was the result. The excitement in the city was great, and rumors were flying around, being magnified as they extended, until it was reported that a general warfare between the contending factions was actually taking place. The trustees of the school have decided on making two appeals to the State Superintendent—one on behalf of themselves and one on behalf of the parents of the children. The latter is accompanied with affidavits of nearly every Catholic parent in the First ward. The documents have taken the secretary, Mr. Freel, over two weeks to copy, and are not yet fully prepared. There is not a Catholic in the district who does not expect to have the question reopened. They are in hopes that the State Superintendent will decide in their favor, but if he does not they are prepared to decide it themselves—in what way is to them yet uncertain.

INSTALLATION OF A BROOKLYN PASTOR.

The Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., formerly of Philadelphia, was last evening installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, E. D., in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, preached an able installation sermon, and the usual exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wells, Rev. Dr. Brown and Rev. Dr. Green, of Brooklyn. The church has been without a pastor since the retirement of [illegible], a year ago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Jan. 18—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat continued heavy and dull. Cotton was steady and firmer.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

Money was easy, and after dealings at seven per cent the rate became alternately six and seven per cent on stocks. The government dealers borrowed at six per cent as a general thing, and were supplied in some cases at as low as five per cent, while on the other hand as much as seven per cent was paid by outside houses presenting government collaterals.

The banks are threatened with their periodical glut of national bank notes, which, as deposits, increase the liabilities of the banks without furnishing a proportionate amount of reserve. Under these circumstances the notes are bundled in large packages and offered to borrowers free of interest for several days, on condition that their equivalent shall be returned in greenbacks.

The Assistant Treasurer gave notice that payment for the bonds bought to-day would be made half in legal tenders and half in national bank notes. A similar distribution of the two kinds of currency generally would not be undesirable, as the banks could thus fortify their reserve sufficiently to allow unlimited deposits.

Prime paper was in fair request and quoted 7 a 9 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109⅞ for sixty-day bills.

The Bank of England made no change in the discount rate at their meeting this morning, the minimum remaining 3 per cent, money outside being quoted 2½ per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Assistant Treasurer received proposals for the sale to the government of $1,439,450 of five-twenties at prices ranging from 108.67 to 110.90. Why business men should offer bonds so far above the limit of the government, as in the latter case, is not readily comprehended, unless they seek the fame of having their names paraded on the manifold tissue-paper bulletin at the Sub-Treasury. Gold was taken to be worth 108⅞, which limited the acceptances to $399,750 at 108.67 a 108.87.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was quiet and very steady for the various gold-bearing issues, but weak and one-half per cent lower for the currency sixes, which latter were pressed for sale, but on what account was not clear. The following were the prices at the close of dealings on the street:—United States currency sixes, 115⅛ a 115¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅝; do. do., coupon, 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109⅞ a 110⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110 a 110¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112 a 112¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, ex interest, 108⅝ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110; do. ten-forties, registered, 109½ a 109¾; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110¼.

GOLD STEADY—108⅞ A 109.

The gold market was intensely steady, as may be inferred from the quotations, which were 108⅞ and 109 throughout the day, with—after three o'clock—dealings at the intermediate fraction of 15-16—a refinement of subdivision which allowed the execution of a few orders, but with trifling profits to the brokers concerned. The market opened at 109, "rapidly declined" to 108⅞, and was "feverish" the rest of the day between the "extremes" of 108⅞ and 109, closing finally at 109, with "a split" bid for more. The European steamer took out about $38,000 in silver. The Treasury paid out $320,000 on account of January interest and $33,000 in redemption of the called 62's. The Treasury has already paid out about $29,000,000 on the latter account. In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 7 to 3 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$24,132,000
Gold balances	1,900,107
Currency balances	2,072,218

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was strong, especially for the South Carolinas, Tennessees and Missouris. The South Carolina July issues advanced to 30½, or five per cent, since yesterday morning. The real character of the negotiations at present on foot between parties in this city and in Columbia is not clearly understood, but so far as they point to any repudiation, such as proposed in a compounding of the outstanding debt at fifty cents on the dollar, they are vigorously opposed by holders of bonds who paid more than fifty. The buyers at low figures do not object, of course, to a measure which proposes to give them 50 cents for what they have bought at 20 to 25 cents; but the parties most interested are, after all, the great majority of investors who purchased South Carolinas a year or two since when the State was honorably paying its interest. These parties are quite willing the State should default in the interest for a season or two rather than they should submit to such a wholesale repudiation of the principal of the debt. The statement is modified that the Governor of Missouri has vetoed the Currency Payment bill. Although he has not had occasion to take direct action as yet, he has indicated his policy in a letter to the State Treasurer, intimating his fixed opposition to any course other than the redemption in coin of the maturing indebtedness of the State. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 66¼; do., new, 66½ a 66¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 54 a 59; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 51½ a 52; do. sixes deferred scrip, 18 a 19; Georgia sixes, 70 a 78; do. sevens, 75 a 85; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33 a 34; do. funding, 1866, 24 a 25; do. do., 1868, 19 a 22; do., new, 16 a 17; do., special tax, 12 a 13; Missouri sixes, 97¼ a 97¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 55 a 60; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 75 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 92 a 96; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 87 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 51 a 60; do., new, January and July, 30½ a 31; do. do., April and October, 29½ a 30. Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 58.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	95	To & Wab equip bds	85½
New York Cen 6's, 1887	91	To & W cons con	90¾
New York Cen 6's, r e	90	Han & Naples 1st m	90
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	90
New York Cen 7's, 1876	102	Gt West 2d m, 1893	90
Erie 1st m, ex	101¼	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	90
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	98¾	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	97
Erie 3d m 7's, '83	96	Gal & Chi exten ed	101
Erie 4th m 7's, '80	92	Gal & Chi 2d m	100
Erie 5th m 7's, '88	92	Chi, R I & Pacific	105¼
Bu, N Y & E 1st m, '77	91	Mor & Essex 1st m	125
Long Dock bonds	95	Mor & Essex 2d m	101½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	105	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	107
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	New Jer Cen 2d m	109
Harlem 1st m 7's	105	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	115
Harlem con m s f 6's	[illegible]	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	109
Alb & Sus 1st m	101	Clev & Pitts 4th m	95
Alb & Sus 2d bds	97	Chic & Alton s f	[illegible]
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	115¾	Chic & Alt 1st m	[illegible]
Chi, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	112	Chic & Alt income	[illegible]
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	103¾	Ohio & Miss con	[illegible]
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	[illegible]
Cen Pac gold bonds	102½	Peninsula 1st m bds	[illegible]
Union Pac 1st m	94¼	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	96
Union Pac L G 7's	84	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	110
Un Pac inc 10's	85¾	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	97
Del Lack 7 p c, 1875	104	Mil & St Paul 1st m	[illegible]
Del Lack & W 2d m	[illegible]	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	84½
Alton & T H 2d m inc	79¾	Mil & St Paul 2d m	[illegible]
Chic & N W s f	104¾	Chic & Wil 1st m	94¾
Chic & N W int bds	90	Jol & Chic 1st m	107
Chic & N W con bds	90	Col, Chic & I C 1st m	88½
Chic & N W ext bds	90	Col, Chic & I C 2d m	72
Chic & N W 1st m	102	Tol, Peo & W, W D	92½
Han & St Jo ld gts	104	Tol, Peo & War bd m	91
Han & St Jo con	90	Tol, P & W 2d Burlin div	90¾
Del, Lack & West 1st m	103	N York & N Haven 6's	[illegible]
Del, Lack & West 2d m	100	Roc, Hart & Erie gtd	70
To & Wab 1st m ex	100¾	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	85⅞
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	94½		

STOCKS REGULAR AND UNSETTLED.

The stock market opened with some of the buoyancy displayed earlier in the week, and for an hour or so there was an active and steady if not strong market, but it soon became evident that the sellers were more numerous than the buyers, and prices began yielding at the board, and about midday were weak and lower, especially for Northwest, which fell to 73¾. Rock Island, which, heavy all along, easily declined to 111¼. Wabash, which, not so much of a favorite since Mr. Drew has withdrawn his "life preservers," receded to 74¾, and Western Union, which sold at 72 on the announcement that the Congressional committee on the Postal Telegraph favored a postal service after the present manner of the mail service. Reading was heavy, and the Vanderbilt securities, Lake Shore, Rock and Pittsburg quiet and steady. Meantime a strong undertone had been perceptible in the St. Pauls, Ohios, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which late in the day asserted itself by advancing these stocks to the best figures of the day, and the last three to the highest point of the season. The speculation in both Pacific Mail and Union Pacific has taken an unusually broad field and presents a rather illogical movement. Thus Pacific Mail has advanced to 59¼, on the diversion to the steamers of enormous quantities of freight, which would have gone to California over the railroad had not the latter been blockaded so seriously this winter by snow storms. The Pacific Mail Company have been compelled to put on an extra steamer during the past two months, making three per month, or the number they were wont to run in the halcyon days when Pacific Mail was up among the hundreds. The January extra steamer went to-day, and there is still freight enough in Canal street to tempt the despatching of a second "extra" before the next "regular," on the 20th instant, and the company are represented as contemplating the enterprise. With all this loss of traffic to the Union Pacific, the latter has been rampant, advancing to 36⅝ on purchases by parties who wish to control the next election and by others who believe that the business just lost to the steamship line can be effectually secured and preserved to the railroad by a more judicious management of the line. St. Paul recovered to 59⅜ on the chances of some sort of a dividend at the directors' meeting Saturday, while Ohio and Mississippi at 49½, represented a more implicit faith in the statement (details being carefully withheld from the press) that the road has been doing "exceedingly well" since November (when the earnings were last given to the public).

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98½	98
New York Central scrip	94⅞	94⅛
Erie	34⅞	34½
Reading	114¼	113⅞
Lake Shore	92⅛	91¾
Wabash	75⅛	74¾
Pittsburg	92⅛	92
Northwestern	75	74¾
Northwestern preferred	93⅛	93
Rock Island	111⅝	111¼
St. Paul	59⅜	58¾
St. Paul preferred	82¼	82
Ohio and Mississippi	49½	48⅞
Union Pacific	36⅝	34½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	59	57½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	71	70⅞
Western Union Telegraph	73½	72⅜
Pacific Mail	59¼	57⅞

In this table yesterday the highest price of Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred should have been 70⅞ and not 73, as misprinted.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 18—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '81, c	115⅞	100 shs West U Tel	73½		
10000 US 5's, c, '81	110	1500	do	b c	73⅛
10000 US 5-20, r, '64	110	1100	do		73
149000 US 5-20, c, '67	112	200	do		72⅞
15000 US 5-20, c, '65, n, c3	110¾	300	do		72¾
4000 do	110¾	300	do		72⅝
5000 Tenn 6's, old	66	400	do		72½
30000 Tenn 6's, new	66⅛	700	do		72⅜
5000 Va 6's, con	51¼	300	do	c3	72⅛
1000 N Car 6's, old	33	500	do		72⅛
25000 S C 6's, a, Jan&Jy	29	200 Pac M SS Co	b c		58⅛
3000 S C 6's, n, Apl&Oct	27	400	do		58
10000 do	28¾	100	do		58
29000 Missouri 6's	97	400 Quicksilver M Co			26⅞
4000 do	97⅛	100 Quick M Co prf			31½
11000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	93½	200 Adams Ex			[illegible]
1000 Texas 10's, '76	93⅜	5 U States Express	b c		62
4000 Ohio 6's, '86	106⅛	10000 N Y C & H R ctfs			94⅛
1000 B'klyn 6's, w l	95	200 N Y C & H R RR			98⅛
6000 Erie 1st m	103	100	do	b c	98⅛
1000 Hud Riv 2d s f bds	100¼	100	do	c	98
6000 Alb & Sus 2d m	97	100 Erie RR			34⅝
2000 Mich So s f bonds	104	100	do	b c	34⅞
5000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅝	20	do		34⅝
1000 do	102½	300 Reading RR	b c		114
21000 Un Pac RR 1st m	94⅛	200	do		114⅛
50000 do	94⅛	700	do		114⅛
4000 do	94⅛	100	do		114
50000 do	s10 94⅛	200	do	s60	114⅛
15000 C Pac 7's, l g bds	85¾	100 L S & M S RR			91⅞
15000 Un Pac 10's, inc	85¾	200	do	b c	92⅛
1000 Alt & Terre H inc	79	100 Mich Cen RR			118
15000 Chi&N W s fnd bds	105	800 Un Pac RR			35
5000 Chi & N W 1st m	103¼	200	do		35⅛
6000 H & St Jo's c b	90¼	500	do	b c	35⅜
1000 Tol & W 1st m	100¾	1400	do		35
20000 T & W 1st m, St L d	94½	100	do		35⅜
10000 Tol & W 2d m	94⅛	400	do		35½
12000 Chi & N W con	90	42 Cle & Pitts R gtd			92⅞
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	105¼	100	do	b c	93
5000 do	105⅛	200 Chic & N W RR			74⅞
4000 Great W 1st, '88	99	5	do		75
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	101	400	do		74¾
2500 P, Ft W & Chi 1st	105	500	do		74⅝
5000 do	105⅛	400	do		74⅝
4000 Pitts,FtW&Chic 3d	99	200	do		75
8000 Ohio & Miss 2d	85¾	96 C, C, C & I RR			85⅞
10000 Mil & St P 1st	95⅝	100 New Jersey Cen RR			112⅞
6000 M & St P 1st, I div	89	300 N J Cen RR scrip			106
5000 M & St P 8's, 1st m	110	300 Chic & R I RR			110⅞
11000 C, C & I C 1st	85⅞	800	do	b c	111⅛
4000 Lake Shore d bds	85	800	do		111⅛
10 shs Bank of America	142	200	do		111¼
10 Ocean Bank	20	45	do		111¼
105 Continental Bk	94	400 Mil & St Paul RR			58¾
50 do	94⅛	200 Tol, W & W RR			74⅜
20 do	95	50	do		74½
30 Metropolitan Bk	135	600 Del, L & W RR			106⅞
5 Park Bank	154	1000	do		105⅞
15 Nassau Bank	104	100 Chic & Alton RR			121
19 Fourth Nat Bk	113	25 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd			96
100 Con Coal of Md	42⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR			23⅞
200 do	43	25 Long Island R R			64

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$100000 U S 6's, '81, r	114⅝	$10000 US 6's, cur'y	115⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅛	13000 do	115⅞
500 US 5-20, c, '65	111	10000 US 5-20, c, '65 b3	110¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	112	5000 U S 5-20's, c, '68	112⅛
5000 do s3	112⅛	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅝

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, old	66	200 shs N Y C & H R R	98⅛
5000 Tenn 6's, new	66⅛	45 do	98⅛
10000 Va 6's, con	51⅞	20000 N Y C & H R R ctfs	94⅛
10000 do	51	40 Erie RR	35
10000 S C 6's, n, Ja&Jy	30⅝	200 Reading RR	114
3000 Missouri 6's	97	200 Mich Cen RR	117⅞
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	93½	50 do	118
25000 Cen Pac gld bds	102½	100 L S & M S R	91⅞
3000 U Pac RR 1st	94	1000 Union Pac RR	35⅜
26000 do	94⅛	100 do	35⅞
41000 do	94⅛	100 do s3	35⅞
9000 U Pac 10's, inc	86⅛	300 do	35⅞
1000 C, C & I C, 1 m	85⅞	100 do b30	36
5000 Tol & Wab 1st m	101	200 do b15	36
100 shs Con C of Md	43	100 Ill Cen R R x div	130
100 West U Tel	72⅛	200 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	92⅞
500 do b c	72⅛	100 Chi & N W RR b c	74
300 do b3	73	200 do	74⅞
1200 do	73	100 New J Cen RR	112⅞
17 Penn Coal Co	212½	200 Mil & St P RR	58⅞
100 Quick M Co b20	26⅛	200 Ros, H & Erie	2⅞
200 do	26⅛	100 Chic & Alton RR	121
100 Quick M Co pf b c	31⅛	100 H & St Jo RR pref	71
100 do b30	31⅛	400 Col, C & I C RR	23⅞
100 Pac M SS Co b c	57⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	72⅞ a	73⅛	N'western pf	93⅛ a	93⅛
Pacific Mail	59⅛ a	59¼	Rock Island	111⅜ a	111⅜
N Y Cen con	98⅛ a	98⅛	St. Paul	58⅞ a	59
N Y Cen scrip	94⅛ a	94⅛	St. Paul pref	82⅛ a	82⅛
Erie	34⅞ a	34⅞	Wabash	74⅞ a	74⅞
Reading	114⅛ a	114⅛	Ohio & Miss	49⅛ a	49⅛
Lake Shore	92 a	92⅛	Bos, Har & Erie	4 a	4⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛ a	36⅛	Han & St Jo	57 a	57½
Pittsburg	92⅛ a	92⅛	Han & St Jo pf	71 a	71⅛
Northwestern	74 a	74⅛	Col, C & Ind Cen	23⅞ a	24

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio continued to meet with a fair demand, but other descriptions remained quiet. The market, however, was very firm. We hear of sales of 3,440 bags Rio, per Christian IX., on private terms, 2,250 bags Maracaibo resold, at 20¼c. a 21c., and a rumored resale at Baltimore of the cargo of the Luna, about 4,700 bags, on private terms. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; do. do. fair, 16¾c. a 17c.; do. do. good, 17½c. a 17¾c.; do. do. prime, 18¼c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, 60 days. Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c. La Guayra, 19c. a 20c. St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c. Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand to-day for cotton on the spot, the market closing strong at [illegible] improvement. The market for future deliveries was active and ⅛c. higher. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 8 25
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 10 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 6 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a 8 25
Southern extra	6 75 a 8 25
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 60 a 4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 15
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 80
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 15 a 4 20
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a 19 75
Baltimore	4 00 a 4 10
Calorie	4 00 a 4 10
Caloise	3 85 a 4 10
Western	3 70 a 1 00

Wheat was dull but steady, with sales of about 40,000 bushels, in part for export, at $1 56 a $1 58½ for choice No. 3 Chicago (Northwest) delivered, $1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 60 for No. 1 do., $1 58 a $1 60 for Pennsylvania, $1 62½ for Southern red in store and $1 75 for white. Corn was lower, closing at 73½c. bid and 75c. asked for car lots of new mixed. The sales were about 120,000 bushels, at 73¼c. a 74½c. for new mixed afloat, 75c. a 75½c. for mixed old or new Western afloat, 75c. for old mixed in store, 73c. a 75c. for damp southern yellow and 73c. a 74c. for new Western yellow. Oats were dull and heavy, closing nominal at 56½c. a 56c. for Western, 56½c. a 57c. for white, with sales of about 16,000 bushels within the range. Rye was dull and nominal at 90c. a 93c. Barley was dull but unchanged. The sales were about 23,000 bushels at 85c. for two-rowed State. Canada was nominal at $1 15 a $1 20.

FREIGHTS.—The market has shown a trifle more activity to-day and rates remained without noticeable change. The chartering business was neglected, but former rates were demanded, although there was but little inquiry for vessels for any purpose. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 18,000 bushels grain at 6½d., also 15,000 bushels grain, teler, at 6½d., 200 boxes extract logwood, 30s., and by sail, 60,000 bushels corn at an average rate of 5½d., 7,500 bushels wheat at 6d., 150 hhds. tallow, 30s., 500 bbls. rosin, 2s., 520 tierces lard and 275 boxes bacon, 20s. To Antwerp—500 tierces lard, 25s. 6d. To Bristol—1,200 bbls. rosin, 2s. 6d. To Genoa—1,500 boxes extract logwood, on private terms. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark, 2,100 quarters grain, to Cork for orders, 5s. 3d., Bat., a German bark, 1,000 tons, to Bremen, general cargo, on private terms. Rumored—a Norwegian brig, hence to a port in the Mediterranean, 2,100 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. 3d.

MOLASSES.—There continued a moderate inquiry for domestic, with sales of 300 bbls. New Orleans at from 40c. a 56c. Foreign was entirely neglected and nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	—
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	19c. a 20c.
Muscovado, refining	—	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	28c. a 28c.
Porto Rico	—	30c. a 35c.
English Islands	—	28c. a 38c.
New Orleans	20c. a 45c.	25c. a 45c.
		40c. a 56c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull and entirely nominal, quoted at 69½c. a 70c. Rosin was quiet but unchanged. The sales were 160 bbls. common strained at $4 60, 150 bbls. strained at $4 70, 1,200 bbls. do at $4 70, 575 bbls. good strained at $4 70 a $4 75. Tar remained dull and nominal at former figures.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued very dull for refined, and prices were entirely nominal, quoted at 23¼c. a 23½c. for spot or balance of month. Crude in bulk was also neglected, and nominal at 12¾c. a 13½c. Naphtha, although inactive, was steady at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. Case oil remained dull and nominal at 28¾c. a 29c. We hear of sales of 300 bbls. refined for balance of month at 23¼c. At the creek the market was dull but nominally unchanged, quoted at $3 85 a $3 90 on upper and $4 05 on lower road. The Philadelphia market continued dull and nominal at 22½c. for refined for balance of month.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 50 barrels; beef, 64 packages cut meats, 1,251 do., lard, 1,192 barrels and tierces. The pork market ruled quiet but steady, old mess was held firm at $13 87½, and new at $14 37½. The sales were 250 barrels new at $14 37½, cash, 250 barrels, seller's option until May 1, at $14 50. Late last evening 1,750 barrels sold for March at $14 25 in jobbing lots about 500 barrels changed hands at $13 37½ for old, and $14 37½ for new. Bacon—The market was dull and nominal at 7½c. for Western short clear, and 7¾c. for long clear Western or city. Dressed hogs were quiet, quoted at 5⅝c. a 5¾c. for Western, and 6c. a 6¼c. for city. Beef was quiet, but steady. The sales were about 75 bbls. and tierces, within the range of $9 a $12 for mess, $11 a $15 for extra mess, $16 a $18 for prime mess tierces, and $19 a $21 for India mess tierces. Beef hams continued quiet, but unchanged. We hear of sales of about 50 bbls. at from $23 a $25. Cut meats were in moderate demand at former prices. The sales, however, were principally in small lots. We quote:—Smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6½c.; smoked hams, 10c. a 11½c.; pickled bellies, boxed and loose, 7¼c. a 7⅝c.; pickled hams, 9½c. a 10c.; sugar cured and smoked do, 13c. a 14½c. Lard was quiet and a shade easier. The sales were 500 tierces, at 9⅜c. for prime, 9 7-16c. for extra choice, 250 tierces for January, at 9⅝c.; 250 do., for February, at 9½c.; 500 do. for March, at 9⅝c. a 11 7-16c.; 250 do. for April, at 9¾c.; also 300 tierces city, at 9c. a 9⅛c. for No. 1 and steam.

RICE.—There has been a good demand to-day for all descriptions at former prices. The sales were 50 tierces Carolina at 9c. a 8¾c.; 715 bags Patna at 7⅜c. a 7½c., and 560 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market generally continued quiet. Refining was steady on the basis of 9c. a 9⅛c. for fair to good. We hear of sales of 50 hhds. Cuba grocery at 10⅛c. a 10¼c., 1,500 boxes Havana at 9½c., and 114 boxes on private terms. Refined was in moderate request and steady at 11½c. a 12c. for A, and 12¼c. a 12¾c. for hards. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. report the stock, sales and receipts as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation) January 1, 1872	27,413	35,745	215,280	2,362
Receipts since the 1st of January	3,062	15,351	43,743	—
Totals	30,475	51,096	275,123	2,362
Sales since the 1st of January	8,090	24,393	40,740	963
Stock this day, January 18, 1872	22,385	26,703	224,383	1,399
Comparing with stock—				
January 19, 1871	27,115	59,110	244,163	1,912
January 20, 1870	32,326	89,774	245,555	745
January 21, 1869	26,689	21,818	35,425	129

We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7¾c. a 9c.; melado, 4¾c. a 6¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8½c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11¾c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12¾c.; do., white, 11¾c. a 12¼c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; fair to choice grocery, 9¾c. a 10¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7½c. a 8¾c.

STEARINE was dull and nominal at 9⅛c. for tierces.

SEEDS.—The market for clover was steady at 11⅜c. a 11½c. for Indiana and 10⅞c. a 10¾c. for Ohio.

TALLOW was less active, but firm, at 9¼c. a 9⅜c. The sales were about 100,000 lbs.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 415 bbls. The market was a shade firmer, with sales of 400 bbls. at 90c. a 91c., mainly at 90c. a 90½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18, 1872.

Cotton quiet, but steady; good ordinary, 19c. Net receipts, 82 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 820; coastwise, 71. Sales, 800. Stock, 50,360.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1872.

Cotton irregular; middlings, 20⅝c. a 21c. Net receipts, 4,826 bales; gross, 5,232. Exports—To Great Britain, 14,005; to Bremen, 3,494; coastwise, 542. Sales, 5,200. Stock, 182,325.

MOBILE, Jan. 18, 1872.

Cotton quiet and dull; middlings, 20⅛c. Net receipts, 1,345 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 3,060. Sales, 600. Stock, 65,470.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18, 1872.

Cotton firmer, fair demand; middlings, 20½c. a 20¾c. Net receipts, 2,297 bales. Exports, to Barcelona, 691. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 81,353.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20¼c. a 20½c. Net receipts, 2,521 bales. Sales, 300. Stock, 37,247.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18, 1872.

Tobacco active and firm; sales, 193 hhds.; fair to good lugs, $6 50, low to medium leaf, $7 50 a $9 50, good to choice, $10 50 a $15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1872.

Shipments—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 1,000 bushels white Western at $1 62, 1,300 bushels Duluth at $1 41. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 in small lots at 60c. Oats, rye and barley neglected. Pork, lard and highwines dull and without change. Seeds—Timothy nominally $3 50 a $3 60.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat quiet, No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 62; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 70. Corn dull, sales of car lots at 69c. Barley held at $1 a $1 03 for up lake Canada. Rye held at 90c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed firm: shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27, middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 66c., to New York, 50c.; to Albany, 49c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1872.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 spring, $1 24½ a $1 27; No. 2 spring, $1 23⅝; No. 3 spring, $1 12½ a $1 14; No. 2 spring, seller February, $1 23¾, seller March, $1 25¾. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 40⅜c., rejected, 38c.; seller February, 41c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 32¼c., rejected, 28c.; No. 2, seller February, 32⅞c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 57½c., rejected, 51c.; No. 2, seller February, 68c. Barley dull but a shade higher; No. 2 spring, 60c. a 60½c. Pork dull and declining, sales at $12 60, seller February, $12 70; March, $12 90. Lard dull and a shade lower; sales at $8 50; seller February, $8 55 a $8 60. Hams in pickle, 8c. a 9c. Green meats of all kinds declined ⅛c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Live hogs dull and declining, sales at $3 90 a $4 30 for medium to choice and $4 a $4 60 for extra. Dressed hogs dull at $4 80. Whiskey steady. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 46,000 do. corn, 15,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 11,000 do. barley and 22,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 do. corn, 12,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 2,000 do. barley and 7,000 hogs.

GENERAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

List of the Officers of the New Association—Important Subjects for the Executive Committee to Investigate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18, 1872.

The Railroad Convention yesterday elected the following officers of the new Association:—President, Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad; Vice President, Albert Fink, General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Shelden, General Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad. Executive Committee—L. J. Fleming, General Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; A. Mitchell, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad; W. R. Arthur, General Superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad; J. C. McMullen, General Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and G. H. Nettleton, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the next place of meeting, on the [illegible] Tuesday in April.

The Executive Committee was directed to appoint committees [illegible] each, to report at future meetings on the following subjects:—

[illegible]—Some plan for abolishing the custom of paying commissions on the sale of tickets.

[illegible]—The best means of bringing about the total abolition of the present system [illegible].

[illegible]—Interchange and proper charges for cars, including repairs of foreign cars.

Fourth—The maintenance of [illegible] rates.

Fifth—The question of the employment of discharged employés by [illegible].

Sixth—The question of the liability of railroad companies for [illegible] employés and [illegible].

The President was instructed to apply to Congress for a charter for the Association, and the secretary was instructed to issue circulars to the various railroad companies in this country and Canada, inviting them to become members of the Association. The members then signed the constitution, after which the meeting was adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It has been decided to hold a grand celebration of the various temperance societies on St. Patrick's Day at Fall River.

OUTRAGES IN A POLICE VAN.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18, 1872.

A most brutal outrage was perpetrated in the police van, between three and four o'clock in the morning. The van had started from the Third district with eight prisoners—five men, one white and two colored females—destined for the Central Police Station. During the trip three of the men—Thomas Foley, Dennis Cox and Michael Keenan, forcibly outraged the white woman, named Ellen Burk, inflicting severe injuries upon her, as testified to by the physician who examined her.

The other prisoners seem to have been greatly frightened, as they rendered no assistance to the struggling woman. Foley, Cox and Keenan were sent to jail, and will be tried for the crime. Ellen Burk is reputed to be a virtuous woman, but occasionally addicted to intemperance, for which she was then under arrest.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

THE WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World, up to the hour of publication, including a detailed account of the Grand Duke's Buffalo Hunt, together with a graphic description of the Grand Powwow and Indian War Dance; the Fisk-Mansfield Love Letters; the War in Mexico; Conviction of an English Clergyman for the Murder of His Wife, with a History of the Crime and Description of the Murderer; Inauguration of Governor Parker, of New Jersey; the Japanese Travellers; and the Catacazy Case. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiae; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HAZARD—CHEVALIER.—By the Rev. John Hall, G. E. HAZARD to SARAH A. CHEVALIER.

Canada papers please copy.

HINE—STRATTON.—On Tuesday evening, January 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. C. Keys, Mr. EDWARD HINE to Miss VESSEY J. STRATTON, both of this city. No cards.

LEFFERTS—CRANE.—On Wednesday, January 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, 231 Second avenue, by the Rev. William H. Huckel, of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS to EDITH, daughter of John J. Crane.

POYNTZ—O'LEARY.—On Thursday, January 18, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. H. P. Baxter, FRANCIS W. POYNTZ, formerly of Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, to ALICE MARY, eldest daughter of the late Connor O'Leary, Esq., of the same place.

Died.

BEMAN.—On Thursday, January 18, 1872, after a short illness, HENRY C. BEMAN, eldest son of Ransom Beman, aged 27 years and 22 days.

Relatives and friends, also members of Nassau Lodge, No. 59, and Fidelity Encampment, No. 50, of I. O. of F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, January 21, at two o'clock P. M., from the Clinton avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn.

BENEDICT.—At Castleton, Staten Island, on Monday, January 15, EDWIN READ, son of Read and Mary E. Benedict, aged 3 years and 10 months.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, January 17, ALBERT G. BUNKER, aged 48 years.

The relatives, friends and members of the Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 383 Greene avenue, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, January 16, GEORGE B. COLEMAN, youngest son of William Coleman, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 307 West Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONNOR.—On Thursday, January 18, MARIA SARAH CONNOR, aged 18 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

EATON.—On Thursday, January 18, 1872, WILLIAM EATON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Babylon, Long Island, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at half-past one o'clock. Cars leave Roosevelt street, New York, at 8:30 and 10 A. M.; returning at 3:30 P. M.

FURLONG.—MAGGIE FURLONG, aged 6 years.

To be buried from the residence of her uncle, John Furlong, 56 Washington street, New York.

GREEN.—On Wednesday, January 17, MARIA, widow of Robert H. Green, in the 73d year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 204 Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HIGGINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 18, MICHAEL HIGGINSON, aged 37 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends and those of his brothers, Thomas and James, and of his brother-in-law, Thomas Barty, and the members of the N. Y. Y. M. R. C. B. A., the New York Hat Finishers' Trade Association and the Hat Finishers' Benevolent Association are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, January 21, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 82 Dean street, Brooklyn.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to assemble at No. 92 Dean street, near Smith street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 21, at half-past one P. M., to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother, Michael Higginson. By order,

M. W. BOWEN, President.

P. TIGHE, Recording Secretary.

LAWSON.—On Thursday, January 18, of consumption, ANNIE SOPHIA LAWSON, aged 19 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 66 Vandam street.

Crescent City (California) papers please copy.

MCCREA.—On Tuesday, January 16, JANE, youngest daughter of the late James McCrea, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, Broadway, corner of Vesey street, on Friday, January 19, at two o'clock P. M.

MCNULTY.—On Thursday, January 18, ANN MCNULTY, wife of Charles McNulty, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 171 North Third street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

MCWHORTER.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, January 18, ALEXANDER MCWHORTER, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, corner of Washington and Seventh streets, Hoboken, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock.

NICHOLL.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, January 17, of asthmatic consumption, ELLEN, second daughter of Robert and Ellen Nicholl, aged 19 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at two o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, corner of Ainslie and Ewen streets. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

O'CONNELL.—On Thursday, January 18, Mrs. JOHANNA O'CONNELL, a native of the parish of Castle Magner, county Cork, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 120 East Forty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Saturday, at one o'clock.

SNEDEKER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 18, at her residence, 130 Degraw street, Brooklyn, Mrs. JOHN SNEDEKER, daughter of the late Edward Knox, aged 21 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TILLINGHASTE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 17, EDNA HEACOCK, only daughter of Chas. H. and Abby M. Tillinghaste, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., from her parents' residence, in Yonkers, on Locust street, opposite the new depot, at one o'clock P. M.

Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

TRAVERS.—On Thursday, January 18, ANN TRAVERS, aged 75 years.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her daughter's residence, northeast corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

WETHERILL.—At [illegible], on Monday, December 25, 1871, [illegible], wife of Dr. William Wetherill and daughter of the late John Macomb.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, January 17, 1872, THOMAS [illegible], son of the late George White.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

W[illegible].—On Thursday, January 18, at twelve o'clock, LYDIA L., wife of M. W. Wilder and daughter of A. L. and Imogene Batterson.

A dutiful daughter and devoted wife.

The funeral will take place from Fifth avenue Baptist church (Rev. Thomas Armitage's), Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WILSON.—Of consumption, on Thursday, January 18, JOHN WILSON, a native of [illegible] Leix, Queens county, Ireland, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 330 East Thirty-first street, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M.

WINFIELD.—In [illegible], on Wednesday, January 17, 1872, WILLIAM ARCANCE, youngest son of the late Rev. A. S. Winfield, of Paramus, N. J., aged 33 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of [illegible], 125 East Thirtieth street, this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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MRS. WHARTON.

Eager Mobs to Witness the Last Act.

LEGAL LOGIC FOR THE DEFENCE

Messrs. Hagner and Thomas Summing Up the Case.

BURSTING THE STATE BUBBLE.

Why the Accused Did Not Poison General Ketchum.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16, 1872.

As was anticipated, the court room was crowded this morning at ten o'clock, when the Court met, to its utmost capacity. Many persons came from Baltimore and the surrounding country to listen to the eloquent speeches expected of the advocates, and many were drawn hither by the knowledge that the last act in this fearful tragedy was rapidly approaching, and that to-day and to-morrow would be perhaps the last opportunities for gazing upon her whose name has been echoed in every household in this vast country, and whose misfortunes will, at some future time, furnish inspiration for the poet and inexhaustible material for the novelist. The ladies formed a feature in the picture presented this morning, arrayed in all the elegance of fashion, and bountifully provided with all the ornaments and decorations likely to add a lustre to their attractions. They were in marked contrast with the prisoner and her daughter. Mrs. Wharton and Miss Nellie took their accustomed seats a few moments before the opening of the Court. They were plainly and simply dressed in deep black, a color which accorded well with the shadow which has fallen upon their lives, and their attitudes of wrapt attention to the words that fell from their attorneys evidenced the absorbing interest they could not but feel in the closing efforts made to relieve their name from the stigma which had so suddenly fallen upon it. A large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were Mr. Fred. Stone, Mr. Stevenson Archer, Mr. T. Sturgis Davis, Judge Inglehart, Mrs. Captain Waddell, Mrs. Captain Green and the wife and beautiful and accomplished daughter of Attorney General Syester. The ladies, in their intense eagerness to secure seats, paid little attention to conventionalities. They elbowed and edged their way through the piebald assemblage which surrounded the railway with an independence and determination which augured ill for the opponents of their rights in the future.

MR. HAGNER'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Hagner, to whom has been entrusted the presentation of the legal points of the defence to the jury, resumed his argument, which was completed fifteen minutes after one o'clock. It was exhaustive, comprehensive, and pointed out many fallacies in the facts asserted by the prosecution, he dwelling mainly on the legal points necessary to be borne in mind by the jury in arriving at their verdict. During its delivery he referred to the physicians summoned to testify on behalf of the defence, and to certain charges made by officials of this trial, as well as by others, that they were influenced in their attendance of the trial by mercenary considerations, and took the occasion to highly eulogize them, both for their well-known ability and for their fair, candid, circumspect and impartial manner in which they had rendered their testimony in this case. He also referred to the Maryland University, and said that many times during the trial it seemed to him as if that institution were upon trial before the Court.

MR. THOMAS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Following Mr. Hagner, Mr. Thomas addressed the jury also on behalf of the defence. Beginning at fifteen minutes past one he said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—Heretofore in the history of criminal procedure, in this State at least, the community has felt the justice of that humane principle of the law which presumes, and makes it the duty of jurors to presume, that every one is innocent until they have been heard in their defence before an impartial tribunal. Hitherto the public press has sought to enlighten the minds and calm the passions of the people, so as to fit those of them on whom the important and solemn duty may devolve to determine with judicial impartiality whether the life of a prisoner has fairly been forfeited to the law; but in this case the prisoner, whose sex might have excited a generous sympathy and manly pity, from the very moment these suspicions were ready to be bruited abroad down to the moment of the beginning of her trial in this Court has been made by her enemies, and by a portion of the public press—which had played into the hands of her enemies—the object of most malignant and persistent persecution.

VENOM WAS DISTILLED INTO PRIVATE EARS.

scattered by the tongues of private scandalmongers, and a portion of the press, the more powerful agency of the public, forgetful of its high duty, has industriously fanned the flame it ought to have extinguished. Careless of wrong to a good name, heedless of peril to an innocent life, reckless of all but the profit to be made by pandering to a morbid appetite, it circulated against her daily for months the most calumnious falsehoods, calculated and designed to inflame the public against her, as well as to make it incapable of pausing to inquire whether she is innocent or guilty. Day after day the columns to which I refer were for months filled with one charge or another, known afterwards and shown to be false. But, gentlemen of the jury, these matters to which I refer have nothing to do with the issue which you are trying. I refer to these because I feel it a part of the high duty I owe to the prisoner at the bar to denounce them as murderous calumnies against her good name. I refer to them because they furnish evidence that the same brain which invented and circulated these reports has been busy in

WEAVING THE WEB OF SUSPICION

around the prisoner which it is your duty and ours to endeavor to unravel. I refer to them because it is your first duty to fit yourselves for the trial of the prisoner by disabusing your minds of the impressions against her which they were intended to create. It is your duty to break down the wall of prejudice which her enemies have been rearing, and which for the last six months has stood between the community and truth. It is your duty to deafen your ears and close your hearts against the influence of public calumny, however it may have arisen. We are not here for the purpose of appealing to you for mercy in behalf of the prisoner; all are here for the purpose of asking you in her behalf for nothing but simple justice, and you have, I am sure, listened so attentively to the exhaustive argument made by my learned colleague, who has left literally nothing for me or my senior to say, that I should not have felt it necessary to have opened my lips but for the fear that my silence might be misunderstood. I shall therefore very briefly refer to those points of the case which strike me as proper to present most prominently to your attention. I shall endeavor to address myself simply to

YOUR CONSCIENCES AND YOUR UNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Thomas here commenced a history of General Ketchum's case, beginning where he left his house in Washington, on Saturday, the 24th of June; following him in his business transactions on that day and through his illness in Baltimore, on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, his history being almost a verbatim statement as it appeared in the HERALD of the [illegible] instant. Describing the hearty supper eaten of General Ketchum on his arrival in Baltimore, we find that, in order to account for his eating an unusually large supper, he found it necessary—that he had eaten no dinner and must in one meal eat two. Were not these things enough to cause an attack of cholera morbus or to develop any disease to which he had a tendency? The heat of the day, his long walks, the absorbing occupation of his mind, the loss of dinner, the eating of an uncommonly large supper, were quite enough to cause cholera morbus or to light up any disease which was lurking in his system. Mrs. Wharton sat at the table for a few moments, and was called out, and Mrs. Chubb presided for the remainder of the time. Mrs. Chubb tells you that at that supper he ate nothing except what she also partook of, and she was not made sick. If, therefore, he had been taken ill the instant he had finished his supper there would have been nothing suspicious about it, because the State's witnesses testified that he had eaten nothing but what proved harmless to others. There are other circumstances which have been proved to you to show that the illness is attributable to natural causes, which Mr. Thomas narrated at considerable length. General Ketchum sat up for several hours after taking his supper, and did not complain of feeling any symptoms of illness. Their witnesses had testified that the action of tartar emetic is always very rapid. Who ever heard of

A MAN SITTING [illegible] AND SMOKING [illegible] eleven o'clock, as he did, the emetic having [illegible] [illegible]

Either he had cholera morbus or it was the incipiency of some other natural disease. If the fact of his having been under the necessity of going down stairs that night, as stated in evidence, had been caused by any criminality on the part of the prisoner, how was it the next (Sunday) night? The theory of the prosecution is that Mrs. Wharton had [illegible] General Ketchum over to her house for the purpose of poisoning him: that he had come there with Mrs. Chubb with the intention of remaining Saturday and Sunday and returning on Monday. Mrs. Chubb was absent from Mrs. Wharton's all day on Sunday, and if Mrs. Wharton had brought him up to her house for the purpose of poisoning him, and knew, as she did, that he intended to return on Monday morning, what better opportunity could she have had to effect her purposes than to avail herself of the absence of Mrs. Chubb? When that lady returned the difficulty of accomplishing her purpose would be increased tenfold. While Mrs. Chubb was away there was nothing easier than to give him anything she choose without the risk of poisoning anybody else. If she intended to poison him, and knowing that he meant to return on Monday, she would have availed herself of Mrs. Chubb's absence—unless she wanted also to destroy herself and furnish evidence against herself at every step of her course. Mrs. Chubb was absent the whole of Sunday, and, on returning Sunday night after tea, she found General Ketchum and Mrs. Wharton, and some other friends, sitting cheerfully around the dining-room table, and General Ketchum was bright, and told her he was better. Why let pass this opportunity of poisoning him, if she had any such designs? Why await Mrs. Chubb's return in order to poison him? Was there any

POISON IN THE BRANDY OR LEMONADE?

The lemonade was offered to General Ketchum and Mrs. Chubb at the same time. She was as likely to get the poisoned glass, if there was one, as he, and Mrs. Wharton had no reason to suspect that General Ketchum was going to ask for brandy. It was his suggestion. He said, when handed a glass of lemonade, he was afraid of the acid in it, but he would take it if she would put a stick in it—meaning brandy. She went across the passage to the door of the parlor, which had been given to Mrs. Van Ness, asked Mr. McAvery to get the bottle of brandy for her to give General Ketchum, and passed back to the room, where she handed General Ketchum what he wanted. There was no opportunity to poison this brandy in carrying it from Mrs. Van Ness' room to General Ketchum, for Mr. McAvery stood in the passage; he gave it to her in the passage, and he saw her carry it into the room and gave it to General Ketchum; and saw him afterwards pour it into his glass and mix it with his lemonade; there is nothing suspicious about that. Mr. Thomas continued this line of argument to prove the fallacy of the theory that there could have been poison in the brandy or in the lemonade, and concludes as follows:—"I say, then, gentlemen, if the testimony stopped here there could not have been any difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there was nothing about these circumstances calculated to excite the slightest suspicion against the prisoner. On Monday he was still a little unwell; he continued unwell until the afternoon, and when Mrs. Chubb advises him in the morning to send for a physician he declines to do so; she advises him again in the evening to send for one and General Ketchum says:—I cannot resist the importunities of two women. Mrs. Wharton has also been advising me to do so. I yield. My learned friends say this was only the ordinary ruse of poisoners to call for a physician for the purpose of fortifying themselves in case they come to be tried; but here you find that she persuaded General Ketchum to send for a physician in presence of no one who could be a witness to that fact for her. Mrs. Chubb had not heard her. If General Ketchum had died without saying this to Mrs. Chubb no one would have been left to prove it.

MRS. WHARTON WAS ANXIOUS ABOUT HIM,

and alone, in his presence, urged him to send for a physician, as proved by Mrs. Chubb. Referring to the illness of General Ketchum and the opinion of the attending physician as to the cause of his complaint, he said:—What did General Ketchum think was the cause of his illness on Saturday and Sunday night? Dr. Williams was sent for on Monday evening, and he tells us as his professional opinion that he regarded General Ketchum as suffering from an irritability of stomach, which was left as the result of cholera morbus, which he had had on Saturday and Sunday afternoon; he saw no evidence whatever of any symptoms of poisoning on Monday afternoon, but it was his professional opinion that at that time he was suffering with an irritability of stomach, the result only of cholera morbus. He asked General Ketchum what had been the matter with him, and for his symptoms. Why, gentlemen, if he had taken anything what had excited his suspicions? If he had suffered from any unusual symptoms could he not have indicated these facts to his physician? He told Dr. Williams on Monday afternoon that he had had on Saturday night to Sunday night an attack of cholera morbus, accompanied with diarrhœa and considerable pain. It would be a waste of your time and of mine to say a word more in regard to the attacks on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, when we have the opinion of the attending physician, and of the patient himself, that at these times he was suffering from an attack of cholera morbus. A long description was then given of General Ketchum's condition on Tuesday, and, he added, Susan Jacobs stated in her testimony that she went up to his room very soon after breakfast, and she finds him dressed and lying in bed, and in a very drowsy condition. He was not dressed when Dr. Williams was there earlier in the morning. He had gotten up, and the fair inference is that he found himself not so entirely restored as he had supposed and that he returned to bed because of that discovery. He is drowsy. Susan asks him what is the matter. He replies, "Let me alone; I will sleep it off." She goes down stairs, and in the course of a little while goes up and wakens him again. Gets the same reply, "Let me alone and I will sleep it off." Sleep what off? Sleep off something which he knew needed to be slept off; something which he had taken for the purpose of producing sleep. I do not mean to suggest that

GENERAL KETCHUM MEANT TO COMMIT SUICIDE,

but I do say that from these facts, and from another, to which I am about to refer, that the conclusion seems irresistible that he did take something to produce sleep and to alleviate the pain. The very first thing he did when he arrived at the house of Mrs. Wharton, in Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, was to go out. He was gone for three-quarters of an hour, about the length of time necessary to go from Mrs. Wharton's house to the apothecary shop of Coleman & Rogers. Being a delicate man—I mean delicate morally—being a refined man, he did not like to intimate to Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Chubb what was the matter with him, and the conclusion seems irresistible that at that time he was suffering from actual or incipient diarrhœa; that he went down to the druggist to get laudanum for the purpose of relieving himself. I say that conclusion is to be drawn from the fact of his saying to Susan Jacobs, whenever he was disturbed, "Let me alone." "Let me sleep" and "I will sleep it off," and that he thought it could be slept off: that he was not suffering at that time from anything that had been given him by any one else. The open way that she was going out to get a bottle of brown stout for the purpose of

MIXING A SANGAREE

is inconsistent with the idea of any criminal purpose, unless she was as anxious to furnish evidence against herself as to do mischief to General Ketchum. If intended for a criminal purpose she would not needlessly have furnished additional evidence against herself by communicating the fact to others. The testimony of Susan Jacobs, who found no vomit in his room, shows that Mrs. Loney, who from the first story thought she heard him vomiting in the third, was mistaken. Now, as to his condition on Wednesday, there is nothing that occurred until one o'clock on Wednesday that seemed to excite any suspicion against Mrs. Wharton—nothing that is alleged on that day to which I need refer (in which she had any instrumentality) until between seven o'clock and one o'clock. Let me examine carefully the testimony of Mrs. Hutton and Mr. Snowdon, and see whether what they suppose happened between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday bears an air of probability. Now, I do not mean to charge either one of these witnesses with an intentional misrepresentation, but I do mean to say that they transported their present suspicions and their present convictions back to that period, and that what they now remember and their memories are colored by the suspicions which have since arisen. Mrs. Hutton was in attendance upon General Ketchum, and according to her own account she was called out of the room to have a conversation with her sister, Mrs. Loney, and when she goes there Mrs. Loney shows her

A GLASS CONTAINING A MIXTURE OF POISON,

which had been prescribed for some one else in the house. This Mrs. Hutton, with her suspicions aroused by these circumstances, seeing that somebody about the house, if their theory was true, was engaged in the administration of poison, goes back into General Ketchum's room, and she finds that Mrs. Wharton has prepared the medicine for General Ketchum a half hour before the time. She says that it is a half hour too early. Mrs. Wharton asks her the time. Twenty minutes to one. A few minutes later. What is the time? Eighteen minutes to one. Again, at fifteen minutes to one, and so on, until Mrs. Hutton's patience becomes exhausted, and she takes out her watch and tells Mrs. Wharton, "If you are so anxious about the time keep it and see for yourself." In addition to that, she finds Mrs. Wharton has put more liquid in the medicine than she thought ought to be there. Fresh from her interview with her sister—who had shown her a glass containing poison—fresh from this interview, she is met at once by all the suspicious circumstances in Mrs. Wharton's conduct. And yet, in spite of all that,

SHE AIDED IN ADMINISTERING THIS MEDICINE

to General Ketchum herself. Now, do you believe that to be true? I say that if it be true, if there was poison in that cup, and all those things which occurred and made on the mind of Mrs. Hutton the impression which she now testifies to, or any which they make now, she was as criminal in the administration of that medicine as Mrs. Wharton herself. She was a [illegible], She ought to have stated at once that her suspicions had been aroused that foul play was going on in the house, and ought by force, if necessary, to have prevented the consummation of the mischief, and not have aided it. Mr. Thomas continued his argument, explaining circumstances of the apparently mysterious disappearance of the vest, dispersing the cloud that had floated over this transaction, and putting an entirely different face upon the matter. He was interrupted by the Court adjourning at three o'clock, to meet again to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Thomas made a great effort before the jury, [illegible] circumstances surrounding the death of General Ketchum in a very [illegible] light from that in which they have [illegible] regarded. [illegible]

with marked and earnest attention. Mrs. Wharton's face assumed an expression of animation which it has never worn during the trial, and Miss Nellie thanked him with her sweetest and most grateful smiles. Mr. Thomas will conclude in the morning, and will be followed by Mr. Steel, who, together with Mr. Syester, will occupy all of to-morrow and possibly a portion of next day. The case will then go to the jury, and it may reasonably be anticipated that Mrs. Wharton before another Sunday dawns will stand before her accusers as a free and innocent woman.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The necessary alterations of the temporary premises secured by the trustees at 681 Fifth avenue being now nearly completed, the removal of pictures owned by the Museum has commenced, and in the course of two or three weeks an opportunity will be given of viewing and passing judgment upon them. It is intended, we understand, to have an opening reception at the Museum, to which only subscribers and their families are to be invited. Ultimately, when the Museum gets into permanent quarters—whether in Manhattan square, Central Park or Reservoir square, all of which situations have their advocates—it is intended to have it entirely free to the public on certain days in each week, as is the case at South Kensington; but the trustees feel that it would be impossible to inaugurate any such system now, the accommodations at their disposal being so extremely contracted. They have also come to the conclusion that, for the present, and until such time as the Museum gets fairly under way, and they can arrange all the details of its management, it would be inexpedient to admit the general public, even on payment of an admission fee. They propose, therefore, to make the admission by tickets, which are to be placed at the disposal of the subscribers for distribution, and this privilege will undoubtedly induce many to enroll themselves among those who are endeavoring to found an institution which shall ultimately be worthy of our great city. It is the intention of the trustees, we learn, to make the Museum collections at once available for art education by granting admission to students of the Academy of Design and such others as are likely to derive benefit from an examination of them. It is intended also to make such arrangements as will give all strangers interested in art matters who may visit our city an opportunity of visiting the galleries, and we feel sure that the trustees, fully appreciating the responsibility thrown upon them, will do everything in their power to make the advantages of the Museum available to all at as early a date as is consistent with the safety of the art treasures committed to their care. It is hoped, at no distant day, to organize a loan exhibition of works of art, other than paintings, and we feel sure that the possessors of such objects will cheerfully lend their aid towards making such exhibition an attractive one in all its branches.

ART SALE.

It is to be regretted that the taste for painting is cultivated among the patrons of art at the expense, we might almost say to the exclusion, of sculpture. And yet the latter is the higher and purer art of the two, requiring more real feeling, greater power and infinitely greater technical skill to produce works of even moderate merit. It labors under the disadvantage that it scarcely admits of mediocrity—that is to say, mediocrity cannot hide itself under clever or tricky effects. We must have force or weakness, knowledge and intuition or ignorance and inanity written on every line. Placed between extremes there is no escape. Unless a piece of sculpture has positive qualities which interest us minor excellencies cannot save it from condemnation. Every defect strikes the educated eye, and the statue has to be correct from every point of view, while if the painter treats one view successfully he acquits himself well. This necessity for presenting not a shadow, but the thing itself, preserving all the delicate relations as they exist in life, is the great difficulty of the sculptor's art, and that which elevates it above painting. Owing to the absence of color sculpture never appeals so strongly as the sister art to the vulgar crowd, but remains, even in countries where art has made great progress, *caviare* to the masses. It is, therefore, not much to be wondered at that among us the patrons of ideal sculpture are as yet rare. Time, however, we hope, will cause a more equal division of the large patronage at present bestowed upon art.

We have wandered from our first intention, which was simply to announce an interesting sale of works in marble by Mr. Ives, an American sculptor, who has lived for some twenty years in Rome. His collection is not very numerous, but represents a large aggregate value. It is principally composed of statuettes, in which childhood is treated with much feeling and freshness. Among the more important works are "The Hebrew Maiden," a life-sized female figure, leaning with her head on her harp; the action is at once simple and natural. "An American Group" treats of a touching incident, where a captive white girl, claimed by her mother, clings to an Indian warrior whom she has learned to love. A charming little figure is called "Sans Souci," and certainly we have seldom seen a figure fuller of sympathy with the joyous *abandon* of childhood. The sale will take place on the 25th, at the exhibition rooms, 229 Fifth avenue.

ART NOTES.

The taste for commemorating the labors of our eminent citizens by erecting statues in their honor grows so rapidly that men of even a little genius may look forward with some confidence to a brazen immortality. We are far from desiring to check a movement that is full of promise for the future of art patronage in this country. Whatever mistakes may be made by the too partial consideration of friends may be safely left to posterity to correct. In the meantime the prompt recognition extended to distinguished citizens in the different walks of literature, in social science or in war will have the effect of encouraging others to imitate, and may hap surpass their labors in making the world better and wiser.

Some of the friends of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck, the Connecticut poet, author of "Marco Bozzaris," have resolved to erect a monument to his memory in Central Park, and to Mr. J. W. Macdonald has been entrusted the preparation of the design. The artist has represented the poet seated in an armchair, as if in his study; strewn about are emblems of art and poetry, which serve to draw off attention from the realism of the chair, and, at the same time, indicate the close relationship which exists between the poet and the artist. We understand that the committee who have undertaken the erection of the statue have expressed themselves highly pleased with the finished design, and that orders will be at once given to proceed with the larger work.

MRS. MOULTON IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Moulton has added the music lovers of another city to her thousands of admirers. Last evening she sung for the first time in Brooklyn, and at the Academy of Music a fine audience was gathered to greet her. Its numbers, it might easily have been discerned, had come devoid of desire to criticise and with a full expectation of hearing a true mistress of song. They were satisfied that she whose voice had been declared by a great composer the realization of that heard in his moments of inspiration need only be heard for them to add their voices to the chorus of commendation being sent out by all of her previous hearers. If the audience were disappointed they were so pleasantly. All that they had heard in praise of the songstress had not given them more than an adequate idea of her charms, and they were surprised that she surpassed their expectation. To say that Mrs. Moulton sung finely last evening will hardly convey to a reader a sense of the charm she exercised over her audience. Her selections in the programme and in response to encores were excellent, giving opportunity for the exercise of every quality of her voice. The artists supporting her were Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, tenor; Signor Ferranti, baritone, and James M. Wehli, solo pianist. Mr. George W. Colby was the musical director of the concert. Both Signor Ferranti and Mr. Bowler sang, as they ever do, excellently. Mr. Wehli's performances were, of course, artistic and pleasing.

Mrs. Moulton has just completed an Eastern and a Southern tour, during which she has everywhere had enthusiastic audiences. She will shortly begin a Western trip and upon it, she will, of course, gain new favor.

CORRUPT CHICAGO ALDERMEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18, 1872.

The Aldermanic bribery case was continued to-day. At noon the Judge announced that he overruled the demurrer. No other dilatory motions being made the trial was ordered to proceed. It was then discovered that several important witnesses had absented themselves. After a delay of two hours the case was [illegible] and a jury empanelled.

BOSS TWEED GOING WEST.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1872.

William M. Tweed passed here, going West, last evening.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 18—[illegible] P. M.—Consols closed at [illegible] for money and [illegible] for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92¼; 1865's, [illegible]; ten-forties, [illegible].

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 18.—Rentes [illegible].

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—United States five-twenty bonds, [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—[illegible] P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands [illegible]; middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day have been [illegible] bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—[illegible] P. M.—Turpentine [illegible].

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 18—[illegible]

PIGEON SHOOTING.

To-morrow (Saturday) a pigeon match for a silver cup, fifty birds a side, twenty-one yards' rise and eighty yards' boundary, will come off between Messrs. Jaffray and Deforest on one side and Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bennett on the other. Messrs. Jaffray and Deforest are considered the best amateur shots in America, the former having lately killed forty-five in succession in a score of fifty birds. This kind of a shooting score is equal, if not better, than the leading professionals of the country are in the habit of making, and we think that if Messrs. Jaffray and Deforest shoot with their usual skill on Saturday the chances of their opponents will be very small. Still, like in many other things, luck may lend a helping hand in shooting pigeons. We shall see.

On Saturday, January 27, a handicap will be shot at Jerome Park, for a silver cup, in which it is expected there will be at least twenty entries. Recorder Hackett will be the handicapper on the occasion. This will be the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in this country.

A pigeon pop came off at the Paterson (N. J.) Race Course yesterday afternoon, between Captain S. Josephs, of Paterson, and William Taylor, of Jersey City; $100 a side, twenty-five birds, one and a quarter ounce shot. The Jersey City man carried the odds at the start; but Captain Josephs' friends bet heavily on the Champion of Paterson. There was a large assemblage of sportsmen from New York and Jersey City. The match resulted in a score of fourteen birds for Josephs and thirteen for Taylor.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 20	Moon sets..morn	2 09
Sun sets	5 03	High water.morn	3 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Jan 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Jan 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Feb 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
C'y of Montreal	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Missouri, Morton, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Varuna (Br), Armstrong, Liverpool.
Ship Neptune, Spencer, San Francisco—C Comstock & Co.
Bark Knudsvig (Nor), Evensen, Queenstown—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Zio Lorenzo (Ital), Degregori, Queenstown—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Aeolus (NG), Berding, Cork—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Batchelor (Br), Tooker, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Amizade (Port), Narciza, Lisbon—Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Bark Frusn (Nor), Bessen, Brindisi—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, Marseilles—Jas Henry.
Brig Galilee (Br), Woods, Cadiz—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Brig Cacique (Braz), Cintra, Rio Grande del Sud—Dowley, Corners & Co.
Brig Moses Day, Crosby, Matanzas—J M Le Mar & Co.
Schr Mary A Witham, Rogers, Port au Prince—C E Staples & Co.
Schr Ricardo Barros, Newton, St Martins—H A Vatable & Son.
Schr Keokuk, Gates, Manzanillo—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, Cardenas—Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Bianca (Br), Hills, St Johns, NF—Bowring & Archibald.
Schr West Side, Davis, Brazos Santiago—Woodhouse & Rudd.
Schr Altavela, Joy, Jacksonville—W Ray.
Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC—Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Mary E Woodhull, Davis, Conwayboro, SC—F A Higgins.
Schr Bay State, Crocker, Boston—Charles Twing.
Schr Crusader, Davis, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Java (Br), Martyn, Liverpool Jan 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 205 passengers to C G Franckiyn; 18th, lat 40 28 N, lon 70 11 W, passed steamship Russia, bound east; same day, lat 40 19 N, lon 71 55 W, a Guion steamer do.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan 13, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had NW gales the entire passage.
Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Jan 9, via Key West 13th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. 12th inst, 25 miles WNW of Tortugas, passed steamship Clyde, hence for Galveston.
Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans Jan 9, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had strong NE winds up to Hatteras; since fresh winds from NNW. Jan 15, lat 33 07, lon 77, spoke schr Ella M Pennell, from St Marys, Ga, for New York, 15 days out.
Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina Jan 13, with mdse, to James Hand. 16th inst, at 9 AM, Hatteras bearing NW, passed steamship Gen Meade, hence for New Orleans.
Steamship Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with mdse, to Washington & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Bark Rookwood (Br), Hopgood, Hong Kong Aug 9, with mdse to E E Morgan's Sons. Had fine SE trades in the Indian Ocean; from Sunda Straits to Mauritius, thence to Algoa Bay, light baffling winds; was off that point 2 days with a heavy SW gale; passed Anger Sept 28, Cape of Good Hope Nov 14, touched at St Helena Nov 28, and sailed same day; crossed the equator Dec 9, in lon 29 50 W; had light SE trades from the Cape to St Helena; thence strong NE trades to lat 7 N; thence fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 15 days, with strong N and NW winds; Nov 25, lat 19 56 S, lon 1 34 W, spoke ship Araby Maid (Br), from Whampoa for Hamburg.
Bark Theodor Voss (NG), Galle, Newcastle, 64 days, with coal to H & F W Meyer. Took the southern passage and had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 22 days with strong N and NW winds.
Bark W E Heard (Br), Raymond, Glasgow Sept 17, via Yarmouth, NS, 4 days, with pig iron, to J W Elwell & Co. Had rough weather; the W E H put into Yarmouth, NS, leaking, before reported.
Schr M C Corren (of Provincetown), Matheson, Kingston, Ja, 24 days, with oranges to R E Hutchinson—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 5 days, with strong northerly winds.
Schr F G Davis (of Harwich), Phillips, Guantanamo, 16 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar, to J M Cabellos—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 5 days, with fresh NE winds. Jan 1c, lat 32 55, lon 75 40, spoke schr J K Lawrence, from Ponce, PR, for New York.
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola 20 days, with cotton, hides, &c, to Tupper & Beattie. Had strong westerly winds.
Schr W G Dearborn, Strout, Wilmington, NC, 9 days, with naval stores to master.
Schr T S Brown, Hannah, Virginia, with wood, to H W Loud & Co.
Schr Emma, Whitman, Virginia.
Schr W G Tufts, Skidmore, Virginia.
Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr A M Nash, Kingsbury, Virginia.
Schr Willow Harp, Hawkins, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr J A Crawford, Young, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Thos Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia for New London.
Schr Mary Price, Blizzard, Baltimore.
Schr Charles Morford, Barton, Baltimore.
Schr Commerce, Tobin, Baltimore.
Schr J A Shepard, Willetts, Baltimore.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr John Atwood, Fitch, Baltimore.
Schr Ann Eliza, Dodd, Baltimore.
Schr Surprise, Peters, Baltimore.
Schr R M Hallamay, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr G H Mills, Phillipson, Baltimore.
Schr A H Howe, Newbury, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Vangilder, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr M J Russell, Mehaffey, Baltimore for Saybrook.
Schr G Wiley, Milton, Delaware.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Sandolphin, Elwood, Portland for New York, 17 hours, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Mary E Reeves, Mahoney, Stamford for New York.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship [illegible], New York for Boston.
Schr [illegible], Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Nellie [illegible], Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Helen [illegible], New York for Providence.
Schr W G Farnell, Fenton, New York for Stamford.
Schr Sarah [illegible], Parker, New York for Norwalk.
Schr Richard Howell, Howell, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Mary Gage, Church, Hoboken for Fall River.
Schr F H Odiorne, Crowell, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr New Zealand, Cook, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Cherub, Jones, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr John Marlowe, Daley, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr Santa Maria, Harding, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr James Henry, Trueworthy, New York for Gloucester.
Schr Brandywine, Shercliff, New York for New Haven.
Schr Convoy, French, New York for Portland.
Schr Minerva A Wedmore, Terry, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Leontine, Bremner, New York for Portland.
Schr Adda Deane, Smith, Virginia for New Haven.
Steamer Bela, Davis, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Bark [illegible] from [illegible].

SAILED

Steamships [illegible], for Hamburg; Missouri, Havana; H Livingston, Savannah; Charleston, Charleston; Albemarle, Richmond, &c. [illegible] [illegible].

Wind at sunset WSW, [illegible].

Marine Disasters.

SHIP IDAHO. Bath, Me, Jan 18—By private despatch per cable news has been received of the total loss, off Wexford harbor, on the coast of Ireland, about the 13th inst, of the ship Idaho, of this port, Captain Joseph K. Murphy. She was built here in 1866, is of 1,200 tons burthen and is owned here. She was insured for $60,000. The captain had his wife and two children with him, his son being mate. Nothing has been heard from the officers or crew, although it is hoped they are safe.

SHIP ORION—Barge Paul arrived up at Galveston 11th inst from the wreck of the burned ship Orion, with one hundred and odd bales of cotton recovered from the hold of the vessel.

SHIP JOSEPHINE OULTON (Br), Oulton, from New Orleans Dec 30 for Liverpool with 3,076 bales cotton and 2,646 bags oil cake, put into Havana 15th inst, leaky, and was put on the mud to stop the leak.

SHIP REPUBLIC, McGilvery, from Newport, E, for San Francisco, before reported at Stanley, Fl, in distress, remained in port Nov 10.

BARK EBENEZER (Br), Pearson, from Ardrossan for New Orleans, which went ashore on South Point, Southwest Pass, was hauled off 15th inst and towed up to New Orleans.

BARK UNA, Weaver, from New York for San Francisco, before reported put back to Stanley, Fl, after being in collision, remained in port Nov 10.

BARK C E JAYNE, Hawkins, from Cardiff for Havana, which put into Lisbon Dec 11 in distress, repaired and is reported to have sailed for Valencia 26th.

BARK W E HEARD (Br), Raymond, from Greenock Sep 16 for New York, which put into Yarmouth, NS, Oct 2, in distress, leaky, repaired and sailed for destination 12th inst.

BRIG ELLA (Br), Patrick, from St John, NB, for Havana, went ashore recently at Young's Cove, NS, and the crew were all lost.

BRIG GALATEA, before reported abandoned at sea, was owned in Demerara by F O Luckie & Co, and was insured in England.

BRIG PHEBE ELLEN, from St John, NB, for Havana, before reported wrecked, was built in Londonderry in 1868, 182 tons register, hailed from Windsor and was owned by Robert Dill, of Londonderry.

SCHR FLYAWAY—A survey was held, 16th inst, upon wrecked schr Flyaway, now upon the marine railway at New Bedford. It was estimated the cost of repairing her would amount to $10,000, and she was condemned. Insurance on vessel $5,000.

SCHR CALVIN P HARRIS, which was recently ashore near Barnegat, came off in good condition, and arrived at Providence, her port of destination. The report of her coming off leaking was incorrect.

SCHR JULIA—The names of the persons lost in the schr Julia were: Capt James Wallace, leaves a wife and six children; the pilot, Edward Lankey, of Campobello, leaves a wife and two children; Charles Gould, leaves a wife and one child; John Falkingham, single, aged 18; a young man named Beal, 16 or 17 years of age, and George Hinckley, 16 or 17 years of age, all of Jonesport, except the pilot.

SCHR BRANDYWINE, recently ashore on Race Point, and towed to this port, has been hauled out on the Marine Railway for repairs. The vessel will require a new keel, keelson, bed piece, also several frames and entire new planks in her bottom.

SCHR THETIS (Br), Deegan, from Halifax for Boston, with a cargo of fish, put back to Halifax 11th inst. Reports on the 6th and 7th inst experienced heavy gales, in which lost jibboom, foresail, carrying away head gear and split sails. A sea striking her rudder caused the vessel to leak considerably, and she will probably have to discharge cargo and go on the marine railway to make the necessary repairs before resuming her voyage.

SCHR RIVAL (Br), before reported wrecked in the Bay of Fundy, was from Goose River for St John, NB. She was a vessel of 54 tons, owned by Mr W B Shanks, of St John, and Mr D Barker, of Portland, NB.

SCHR REBECCA ANN, of Sydney, CB, before reported spoken in distress, trying to reach St Thomas, has arrived at Martinique.

SCHR C E ELMER, Corson, at Jacksonville 10th inst from New York, with railroad iron, &c, struck on the bar in entering port; thumped heavily, but was got off and towed up to the city leaking, but otherwise not much damaged.

SCHR LINDA (Br), McKinnon, from St Johns, NF, for Baltimore, which put into Halifax, and grounded in leaving port, refitted and sailed for destination 13th inst.

SCHR MARION, from Boston for Baltimore, in ballast, before reported ashore in Currituck, has been gotten off, and sailed for Baltimore 17th PM.

SCHR NELLIE F BURGESS, of Belfast, Me, before reported ashore on the bar at Mosquito Inlet, Fla, has been stripped and abandoned, all attempts at getting her off having been unsuccessful. The crew, together with her sails and rigging, arrived at Jacksonville 12th inst. The N F B was 141 tons register, built at Belfast in 1867, and owned by H McGilvery and others.

SCHR POTOSI, Jackson, from Tampico for New York, got ashore on the bar in leaving port 16th ult, but after having jettisoned part of her cargo came off without damage, and proceeded 30th.

SCHR MYROVER, Brown, which sailed from Charleston a few days since for New York, returned to port 15th inst, having experienced heavy gales, and has put back to refit.

A SCHOONER (name unknown) was ashore last evening, 16th, on Two Tree Island Reef, and bilged during the night, setting fire to the vessel, which is supposed to be from Rockland, loaded with lime. She is being stripped by a vessel that was in company with her. She lies about 4 miles west of the lighthouse.

DEAL, Jan 4—The Nordcap, Morck, from London for Pensacola, which anchored in the Downs, Dec 31, after being on the Brake Sand, will put back to London for repairs.

GREENOCK, Jan 5—The Glencoe, Colquhoun, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, has put back through stress of weather.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 4—The Spirit of the Dawn, hence for San Francisco, via Newport (ballast), has been wrecked off Tycroes Station, near Holyhead; five of the crew saved as yet.

LONDON, Jan 5—The American Congress, for New York, has put back to the river with loss of anchors off the North Foreland.

LOWESTOFT, Jan 3—The Norwegian bark John, Gundersen, from London for Pensacola, in ballast, lost both anchors and chains in the Downs, yesterday was towed from sea into the roads and was supplied with an anchor and chain this afternoon from the harbor.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser R W Albert, of the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, for his promptness in delivering our files and despatches, and for full files of late papers.

We are indebted to Captain Cole, of steamship Wilmington, from Galveston and Key West, for his attentions.

Purser F Dunn, of the steamship Mercedita, from Fernandina, has our thanks for favors.

BARK GREYHOUND, of Westport, 167 tons, late whaler, has been sold to New York parties on private terms.

MISSING VESSEL HEARD FROM.—A few days since it was generally believed that the schr M B Tower, Captain Cahoon, was lost, with all on board, in consequence of no news of her coming to hand. She arrived at Port Antonio (Jamaica) Nov 27, having made the run hence in 10 days, all well. She was still there, Jan 3, bound for New Orleans. The first letter sent from her miscarried, which accounts for the absence of news from her.

Notice to Mariners.

A Portsmouth (NH) paper says that there is a strong current setting into the bay off that port when the wind is NE, of which many sea captains are unaware. Vessels laying what is thought to be a safe course for Portsmouth harbor are drifted upon Rye and Hampton beaches and are wrecked. The recent wreck at Hampton and the narrow escape of two or three other vessels, are instances in proof of the existence of such a current.

Whalemen.

Bark Grace Marks was off Valparaiso Nov 20, with 300 bbls wh oil.

The following vessels are fitting at Provincetown for the Atlantic whaling grounds:—Schrs Gracie M Parker, E W Dyer; Ada M Dyer, J Dyer; Mary E Simmons, S Taylor; B F Sparks, J Bell; Arizona, J S Nickerson; Agate, J Atkins; Rising Sun, G Marshall. There will be added to the above some 8 or 10 more vessels, which, together with four at sea, will increase the fleet to 20 sail this season.

Spoken.

Ship Itaska, Rush, from Newport, E, for Yokohama, Oct 24, near Cape Verde Islands.
Bark Welkin, Snow, from Liverpool for Havana, Dec 29, off the Great Ormshead.
Brig C S Packard, Packard, from Brunswick, Ga, for Rio Janeiro, Dec 10, lat 15 20 N, lon 29 50.
Brig J W Beard (Br), from London for Savannah, no date, lat 28, lon 70.

Foreign Ports.

AMSTERDAM, Dec 30—Arrived, Vier Gebroeders, Klyn, Galveston.
ACCRA, Dec 9—In port Roebuck, Goudy, from Boston.
ALGOA BAY, CGH, Nov 15—In port, barks Diana (Br), Davis, for New York, loading; Annie L Taylor, Percival, discharging.
ALTATA (West Coast of Mexico), Dec 9—Sailed, ship California, Borsley, New York.
BREMERHAVEN, Jan 1—Arrived, Verona, Arrowsmith, Philadelphia; Gessner, Christoffers, New York.
BROUWERSHAVEN, Jan 3—Arrived, Saga, Jargensen, New York.
Sailed 3d, Channel Light, Henderson (from New York), Rotterdam.
BORDEAUX, Jan 2—Arrived, J R Hea, Graham, New York.
BOMBAY, Dec 9—In port ships Tabor, Otis, from Liverpool, arrived Nov 25, for Calcutta; P Pendleton, for Cochin and Colombo.
BUENOS AYRES, Nov 22—Sailed, barks Sadie, Sinclair, and Serene, Oliver, New York; brig Pathfinder (Br), Cousins, do; 19th, bark Woodbine (Br), Collins, Boston.
In port Nov 29, barks Com Dupont, Nichols, and Dover, Stitphen, for New York, ldg; Mary A Marshall (Br), Wright, for do do; Sarah, Tibbetts, and Ella, Oliver, for Boston, do; Shawmut, Lord, Surprise (Br), Martin; Kate Harding, Harding, and Oriental (Br), for Liverpool, do; Mary A Nelson (Br), Deabon, Margaret S Wier (Br), Kitchen; Hester A Blanchard, Hardy, and Clara (Br), McConnell, for Antwerp, do; Philena, Chase, from Portland, arrived Nov 29; Reunion, Tucker, from do, arrived Nov 17, for New York; Tarquin, Taylor, from Brunswick, Ga, arrived Nov 14; Emma Ives (Br), Waters; Sandemanden (Nor), Sandberg; Emma Parker (Br), Stanley, and Freyr (Nor), Andersen, unc; brigs Lariet (Br), Tooker, for New York, ldg; Annie W Goddard (Br), Johnson, for Boston, do; Eliza (Br), Clarke, unc.
CARDIFF, Jan 5—Cleared, Ludwig, Andersen, New York.
Sailed 6th, Nova Scotian, Churchill, New Orleans.
CADIZ, Dec 29—Arrived, Thalia, Barston, New Orleans.
Sailed 31st, Cossack, Elliott, New York.
CIENFUEGOS, Jan 2—Arrived, brig A J Ross, Wyman, Boston.
Sailed 5th, bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Pensacola; 8th, brig Fanny-a-Ballagh, Howard, Boston.
CARDENAS, Jan 3—Arrived, schr James Warren, Drisk, Apalachicola; 8th, brig C Reynolds, Simmons, Pensacola; 9th, barks Mary McKee, Sharp, Havana; Eleanor, Mountfort, Portland; brig Geo W Chase, Bacon, Portland; 11th, bark William Van Name, Cralz, Marsala; brig Mary C Mariner, Lurgin, Portland.
Sailed 3d, schr Ralph Carlton, Patten, north of Hatteras; 9th, brig M A Palmer (Br), Matthews, Savannah.
DUBLIN, Dec 30—Arrived, Abbie, Wiswall, Baltimore.
GOREE, WCA, Dec 17—Arrived, bark Jennie Cushman, Smalley, Boston.
HULL, Jan 4—Arrived, Sarah F Frazer, Knight, Baltimore.
HAVRE, Jan 2—Arrived, Ville de Paris (s), Surmont, New York; St Marys, Holbrook, Savannah.
Sailed 3d, Solomon, Carter, Cardiff and United States.
In the roads 3d, Tacoma, Laurent, from New Orleans for Bremen.
HELVOET, Jan 2—Arrived, J A Pierce, Partridge, Lisbon.
HAVANA, [illegible]—Arrived, barks John Griffin, Weatherg, New York; [illegible] Ross, Bremer, Cardiff; 8th, Legard Jarl (Nor), [illegible], Cardiff; brig Venskabet (Nor), Pausch, Newport; 9th, steamships City of Mexico, Timmerman, New York, and sailed 13th for Vera Cruz; North Carolina, McKay, Baltimore; barks Arctic, Windback, Cardiff; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Matanzas; brig Belle Walters (Br), Walters, St John, NB; schr J P Auger, Hardrich, New York; 10th, bark R C Redman, Redman, do; schr Old Chad, Wentworth, Cardenas (and sailed 12th for Charleston); 12th, schr Dora Ann, Whaley, Pensacola; Rescue (Br), Hatfield, Halifax, NS; 13th, bark Ellen, Tucker, New York; brig Geo Gilchrist, Dart, Portland; schrs Elizabeth, Vawter, Mobile; Lookout, Klenton, New York; Zinga, Lohman, Nassau.
Arrived at do 15th, ship Josephine Oulton (Br), Oulton, New Orleans for Liverpool.
Sailed 6th, brigs Wm Nash, McBride, Boston; C S Rogers, Decker, Baltimore; 8th, ship Sofia de Vila (Sp), Diaz, Savannah; brig Antilles, Thestrop, New York.
Cleared 10th, bark Turku, Ross, Tagerlund, New York; brig Maraxdad (Sp), Pnig, New Orleans; 12th, bark Minnie [illegible], McKenzie, a port north of Hatteras via Matanzas.
In port 14th, barks [illegible] (Br), Whitlock; Ella, Peterson, and Carolina Galatea (Br), Mattrins, for New York, ldg; T F Whiton, Carver, Arlington, Costello; Agenora, Wise; Eliza Swazey, [illegible]; Carrie E Long, Park, unc; brigs W Stewart (Br), McDonald, for New York, ldg; [illegible] Queen, Moses, and [illegible], for a port north of Hatteras, do; Waverley, [illegible]; Leverett; Mary Gibbs White, [illegible]; J C Wadsworth, Shackford; [illegible] B [illegible]; [illegible] James A [illegible], for New York [illegible]; [illegible], and others.

HALIFAX, Jan 17—Sailed, schr Linda (Br), McKinnon (from St Johns, NF), Baltimore.
LIVERPOOL, Jan 4—Arrived Lady Russell, Roberts, Savannah; Aurora, Norbee, Baltimore; Juventa, Holmes, St John, NB; Sydna, Assubsen, Philadelphia.
Cleared 4th, Brazos, Fuller, Galveston; Rosea, Stevens, and Hermoine, Sundstrom, Pensacola.
Ent out 4th, City of New York (s), Jones; Haabets Anker, Henrichsen, and C H Marshall, Marshall, New York.
Put into Holyhead 4th, Geo S Hunt, Gray, from Liverpool for Havana.
LONDON, Jan 5—Cleared, Jenny Berteaux, Davis, West Hartlepool and New York.
LOANDO, WCA, Nov 15—In port, bark Sacramento, Robbins, from New Bedford via St Helena, to sail for New York about Dec 25.
MARSEILLES, Dec 18—Sailed, brig Satisea, Partridge, Messina.
MESSINA, Dec 27—In port, bark Norah, Gibbs, from Alexandria, E, for Boston, ready.
In port 23d, barks Burnside, Pendergrase, and Orchilla, Havener, ready to load for Boston; brigs Prentiss, Hedges, Dodge, from Beyrout Nov 27, for New York; Myronus, Higgins, for New York.
MALAGA, Dec 29—Cleared, brig Rosa (Swe), Remansen, New York.
MEJILLONES, Nov 27—Arrived, ship Ericsson, Kelley, Callao, to load for Hamburg.
MONTEVIDEO, Nov 17—Arrived, barks Nellie May, Blair, Montreal; 22d, Talay, Morse, Portland; 26th, Samuel E Spring, Small, New York; 28th, Samuel B Hale, Matthews, Portland.
Sailed 22d, brig Amy A Lane, Carver, New York.
In port Nov 30, bark Wasatch (Br), Graham, disg, to load for New York; brig Clythe, Dow, for New York, ldg, and others.
MATANZAS, Jan 5—Arrived, barks Mary C Fox, Ross, Portland; 6th, Carlton, Trecartin, New York; brigs Adelaide, Wilson, Fernandina; 8th, George C Berry, Bradley, New York; 9th, barks Jane Adaline, Hutchison, Troon; G M Tucker, Tucker, Glasgow; schr Mary E Smith, Smith, Fernandina; 10th, brig Florence Henderson, Henderson, Troon; schr Relief, Cruz, Key West.
Sailed 5th, schrs Sofia (Sp), Garriga, New Orleans; 8th, Ethan Allen, Blake, New York.
NEWCASTLE, Jan 3—Ent out, Pulcinello, Perlato for New York.
NEWPORT (Mon), Jan 3—Cleared, Adelaide Norris, for New York; Ann, for do.
NEWRY, Jan 3—Arrived, Edward Barrow, Putman, St John, NB.
PAIMBOEUF, Dec 31—Arrived, Deux Julie, Tod, Charleston.
PASSAROEANG, Nov 17—Arrived, Leucothea, Crowell, Pasaroekan.
PORT AU PLATTE, Dec 28—Sailed, brig Falcon, Molyneux, Boston.
RIO JANEIRO, Dec 7—In port, brig Ennis, Hopkins, for Baltimore, to sail 14th.
SEAVIEW, Jan 4—Put into the Motherbank, Mendota, Perry, from Havre for St Thomas.
SOURABAYA, Nov 19—Sailed, Europa, Hansen, Probolingo; Nestor, Pannekoek, Passaroeang.
SAMARANG, Nov 18—Arrived, Borneo, Proctor, Batavia.
STANLEY, FI, Nov 10—In port, ship Republic, McGilvery, from Newport for San Francisco, in distress; bark Una, Weaver, from New York for do, do.
SIMON'S BAY, CGH, Nov 18—In port, schr Annie S (Br), Jackson, for New York.
SIERRA LEONE, Dec 16—In port Rescue, Marshall, from Boston.
ST MARC, Dec 28—In port, brig Emma E Holbrook, Mellen, for Boston, ldg.
ST JAGO, Dec 30—Arrived, bark Olivia, Davis, Troon; brig P M Tinker, Bernard, Boston.
ST JOHN, NB, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Marcia Reynolds, Houghton, Cuba.
Cleared 13th, brig Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, Havana.
TABLE BAY, CGH, Nov 18—In port, bark Mangerton (Br), Wrangles, for New York, loading.
TAMPICO, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Potosi, Jackson, New York.
YARMOUTH, NS, Jan 12—Sailed, bark W E Heard (Br), Raymond, from Greenock, having repaired, New York.
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Jan 4—Arrived, Principe di Napoli, Megna, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 17—Arrived, schrs Mary Collins, Collins, Darien, Ga; Mair & Crammer, Garrison, Philadelphia; O P Hinds, Clendenin, New York.
Arrived 12th, schr Hattie E Dodge, Kelley, Hoboken; was in Boston Bay during the gale of 7th, and was blown off, but received no damage.
Cleared—Steamships Aries, Whelden, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, New York; brigs Alberti, Harriman, St John, NB; Antelope, Rumball, Mobile; schr Lettie Wells, Watson, Jacksonville.
Sailed—Wind N to NNW, steamship Samaria. Brig Jane, outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.
BALTIMORE, Jan 17—Arrived, schrs Estelle Day, Cary, New York; Mary Weaver, Weaver, New London; A F Kindburg, Thomas, New Haven; Clara, Cox, Hoboken.
Cleared—Steamers Maryland, Johnson, New Orleans via Key West; McClellan, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; bark Bina (Br), Moncrif, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; brigs Alfred, Donnel, Paysander; Agnes Barton, Knight, Havana; schrs Vixen (Br), Brown, Cork or Falmouth for orders; Arctic, Norris, Jr, St Johns, PR; Maria Pearson, Grant, Jersey City; Mary J Russell, Smith, Bridgeport, Conn; Harry Conrad, Parker, Hoboken; A C Lyon, Lyon, New York.
Sailed—Steamers Hibernian, Liverpool; Maryland, Havana; bark Yamoyden, Rio Janeiro; schrs M D Marston, West Indies.
BOOTHBAY, Jan 14—Arrived, schrs Tookalitta, Reed, Baltimore via Bath; Sammie McKown, Parsons, Rockland for New York.
CHARLESTON, Jan 15—Sailed, schr Vraie, Mason, New Orleans.
16th—Sailed, steamers Champion, for New York; Monticello, for Boston; brig Annabie, Antonio, for Barcelona; schr L P Hall, for Ponce.
EDGARTOWN, Jan 14—Arrived, schrs Iris, Buckhart, St John, NB, for New York; Bedabedec, Knowlton; Sardinian, Kendall; Transit, Racket, and Suliote, Dexter, New York for Boston; E H King, Bragdon, Hoboken for do; Lucy K Coggswell, Lakeman, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Idaho, Davis, Port Johnson for Portland.
Sailed—Schr Pallas, French, New York.
15th, evening—Wind N, light; clear. In port the above arrivals.
FERNANDINA, Jan 17—Arrived, steamship Ashland, Moore, New York.
FRANKFORT, Jan 12—Sailed, schr Mary Louisa, Lowell, York York.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 18—Passed out, barks Lapwing for Rio Janeiro; Traveller, for Pernambuco; schrs Maggie D Marston and Shiloh, for the West Indies; also steamer Marylander for Havana.
GALVESTON, Jan 17—Sailed, steamship City of Houston, Pennington, New York.
JACKSONVILLE, Jan 11—Arrived, schrs Chattanooga, Snare, New Haven; 12th, J C Libbey, Libbey, Fall River; Eugene Borda, Latham, Charlestown, Mass.
MOBILE, Jan 13—Cleared, brig Sophia (Swed), Johansen, Genoa; schr E S Potter, Potter, Providence.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan 13—Below, coming up, bark Ebenezer, Pearson, from Ardrossan; schrs G Lanala (Ital), Barasco, from Malaga; Salvador (Br), Simpson, from Havana.
Cleared—Steamship Statesman (Br), Williamson, Liverpool; ships Geo Hurlbut, Mason, Cork, for orders; Thos Harward, Strickland, Havre; Marlborough (Br), Armstrong, Liverpool; Viola (Br), Slater, Liverpool; barks Martha A McNeil, Watts, Havana; C D W (Swed), Rudin, Malaga; Dora (NG), Braun, Leith; Carmen (Span), Gorodo, Malaga; Tomas (Span), Aldamus, San Sebastian; schr R P Reynard, Hall, Providence.
17th—Sailed, steamship Equator, Bartlett, New York.
SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 13, 6 PM—Arrived, brigs Sofia (Span), Garreiga; Five Sisters (Ital), Liposa, Palermo; R B Gore, Haraness, New York.
Sailed—Steamships Sherman and St Mary; ships Assam Valley, Freeman Clark, Mary Warren and Regent; bark Mary M Bird and brig Margaret.
NEW SMYRNA, Fla, Jan 10—In port, schrs Traveller, Bodges, for Norfolk, ldg; May Queen, Foss, waiting higher water on the bar.
NEWBERN, NC, Jan 17—Sailed, steamship Zodiac, Chapin, New York.
NORFOLK, Jan 16—Arrived, brig Brothers, Thompson, Fall River; schrs Elias Moore, D Groot, New York; Vamila, Lewis, do; Mary Edwards, Greenlee, Providence; L Smith, Gorham, Salem; David E Stricker, Reeves, Boston; Annie E Cramner, Cramner, Canal Locks, bound to New York.
Cleared—Brig W D Andrews, Jenkins, Demerara; schrs Sophia Hanson, Nelson, Babados; Addie P Avery, Bran, Jamaica.
NEW BEDFORD, Jan 16—Arrived, schr Lehman Blew, Clark, Baltimore.
NEWPORT, Jan 15, PM—Arrived, bark J G Norwood, Harkness, Providence for Baltimore; brig Micmac (Br), Hale, do for Cienfuegos; schrs Benjamin S Wright, Ryder, do for Deal's Island; Eddie Pierce, Hawes, Boston for Virginia; Frederick P Eyre, Alexander, Camden for New York; Willie Arthur, Hutchinson, and Merrill C Hart, Delay, Portland for do; Edwin Reed, Kemp, Boston for do; Nautilus, Dean, Providence for do; also, brig Cleo (Br), Corbett, Fall River for New York.
Sailed—Schr Native, Debart, Providence for New York.
17th, 8 AM—No arrivals. Wind NE, blowing heavy, with foul weather.
NORWICH, Jan 16—Arrived, steamer Utility, Nickerson, Alexandria.
NEW LONDON, Jan 17—Arrived, schrs Marietta Smith, Preston, Hoboken for Norwich; Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, Providence for New York.
NEW HAVEN, Jan 18—Arrived, brig Morning Light, Dill, New York; schrs M P (Br), Sullivan, and Delta, Burroughs, St John, NB; Julia R Clark, Burger; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney; G F Brown, Gedney, and Gloucester, Allen, Elizabethport; Baltimore, Francis, Port Johnston; S S Buckingham, Jones, South Amboy; propeller E A Woodward, Saunders, Elizabethport.
Sailed—Brig Morning Light, Dill, Ponce, PR; schrs Forrest Oak, Parker, Baltimore; Bologna, Hill, Madison.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17—Arrived, barks Commerce (N G), Zaborowski, London; L'Invidia (Ital), Caffero, Palermo; schrs Louisa A Johnson, Mahiman, St John, NB; Barbara Frietchie, Seeley, Welch Pool, NB; J W Wilson, Somers, New York.
Cleared—Steamships Panther, Mills, and Saxon, Crowell, Boston; barks Scud, Wilson, Sisila; James Muir (Br), Rogers, Dunkirk; schrs Hattie Ellen, Dix, Kingston, Jam.
City Ice Boat No 1, Captain Mason, left the city at 6 A M to-day, 17th inst. Proceeded down the river and found the Horseshoe clear; ice very heavy from the Fort to the lower part of Tinicum; succeeded in breaking it up and cleared a passage for two barks, one brig, three schooners and three steamships, which passed through all safe. Returned to the Schuylkill; found the ice heavy as far up as Penrose Bridge; two steamships and a bark fast in the ice; cut them out and got them through to Point Breeze; returned to the city at 1 P M, 17th inst.
City Ice Boat No 2, Capt Schellenger, reports:—Left the city on Sunday morning with the schr F E Baird, for New Orleans, and towed her to the buoy on the Brown; thence proceeded to the Breakwater and took hold of barks Commerce and L'Invidia and schrs Barbara Frietchie and Louisa A Johnson and brought them to the city, having left the Breakwater on Tuesday morning, 16th inst. Passed a German bark at Reedy Island, coming up in tow.
PORTLAND, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Geo W Glover, Holbrook, New York for Rockland.
17th—Arrived, steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York.
Cleared—Schr Chilton, Winslow, New York.
18th—Arrived, steamship Armenian, Liverpool.
PROVIDENCE, Jan 17—Sailed, brig Haze, Hooper, New York; schrs Geo Goodwin, Cobb, Deal's Island; Daniel Brittain, Carroll, Baltimore.
RICHMOND, Jan 16—Sailed, strs Wyanoke, Bourne, New York; G B Upton, Roberts, do; schrs Wenawa, Dreesway, New York via York River; Oakes Ames, Edmonds, New York via Harrison's.
SAVANNAH, Jan 18—Cleared, steamship General Barnes, for New York; ship Europa, for Liverpool; bark Abbie Thomas, for St John, NB, in ballast. Below, one ship and one bark.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 16, PM—Arrived, brig Example (Br), Berry, Port au Platte for Boston; schrs Conservative, Sterling, Savannah for Boston; E L Sherman, Smar, Philadelphia for do; Sophie, Bunker, Boston for Sagua.
17th, 9 AM—Wind fresh from north. In port, brigs Omaska, M C Haskell, Example (Br); schrs Union Flag, Lily, James A Crooker, Nevada, W D Rickard (Br), Ada S Allen, Clara Jane, Frank Jameson, Martha Weeks, Ella Amsden, Light of the East, Henry Castoff, Annie Murchie, Cora Morrison, Newell F Hawes, Eunice Q Newcomb, Conservative, E L Sherman, Sophie.
WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 16—Cleared, barks Evangeline (Br), Robinson, Liverpool; Moning (NG), Stromeier, Queenstown for orders; schrs F St Clair, Edwards, Ireland, New York; Sarah Brown, Fisher, Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States, [illegible]. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 263 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions, warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE Rings, Earrings and Studs have been left with us on sale at considerably less than the usual prices; all white stones of the first quality.
HOWARD & CO., 865 Broadway.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 66 Ann and 152 William streets, New York.

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Erie Litigations Still in Court—Libel in Admiralty—Callender, the Bank Examiner, Held for Trial—Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy—A Post Office Case—Mutiny at Sea—Seizure of Illicit Whiskey—Business of the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Erie Litigation.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered a brief decision in the case of the Erie Railway Company vs. Heath and Raphael, to the effect that the prayer of the cross bill for a substitution of service of the subpœna upon the solicitors of the defendants must be denied.

A Custom House Suit—Sheridan Shook in Court.

Judge Shipman sat yesterday and proceeded with the case of Frederick J. Tinkham vs. Sheridan Shook. The action is brought against Sheridan Shook, ex-Collector of the Thirty-second district, to recover the value of a quantity of whiskey, about 262 barrels, worth $15,000 or thereabouts, which was removed, as alleged, from the Fourth Collection district, at the time Collector Bailey had charge of it, to the Thirty-second district, where the whiskey was to be entered in bond. The allegation of the plaintiff is that the whiskey was removed from bond, not in the name of the plaintiff, but in that of one Simon Frank, and that this was permitted by Mr. Shook in his official capacity. The facts are of a very complicated character. The defence of Mr. Shook is a general denial of the statements set forth in the complaint. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the case of J. H. Millard vs. John F. J. Lockwood, the libel was dismissed, with costs, by default.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charles Callender, the Bank Examiner, Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Charles Callender.—The defendant, who had been charged with having taken bribes for the purpose of influencing his official action as a bank examiner in reference to the affairs and condition of the Ocean National Bank, was held yesterday by the Commissioner to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Commissioner said that, as he had decided on this course, he had not deemed it necessary to deliver an opinion in writing, nor would he express his views at length on the question. He would merely say that the evidence in this case and the surrounding circumstances were of such a nature as to render it obligatory upon him in the discharge of his duty as a committing magistrate to have them passed upon by the Grand Jury. It would be for the Grand Jury to say how much faith they put in that evidence, in order to arrive at the motives of the defendant, as set forth in the affidavits. It might be that the Commissioner erred in sending this case before the Grand Jury on the evidence commented on by counsel for defendant; but by transferring the case to them the facts would be more particularly shown. He believed that the surrounding circumstances justified him in the decision at which he had now arrived. Bail for the defendant would be retained the same as that already given. This bail is $10,000.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Samuel Stein.—The defendant was held in $2,500 bail for examination on a charge of having committed fraudulent acts of bankruptcy, for the purpose, as alleged, of cheating his creditors.

Alleged Embezzlement of Letters in the Post Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. James J. Reilly.—The defendant was held in $5,000 bail for examination on a charge of embezzling, in the Post Office, letters with which he was entrusted. Mr. Reilly has been twenty-five years in the Post Office. He has borne an excellent character, and he declares that this charge on examination will turn out to be entirely unfounded, as it has, he says, arisen from a misconception of the facts. A word or two in reference to these Post Office cases may not be out of place. There is no doubt that the purloining of letters has been a sort of official mania in the Post Office, but there is a fact connected with it that ought not to escape public notice. Persons employed in the Post Office have had "jobs put up" on them by jealous and hostile rivals. A case of this kind occupied the attention of the Court a few days since. A young man was charged with having stolen two letters from one of the stations where he had been employed. The evidence for the prosecution was that the accused was seen by the superintendent to take two letters from a box, put them in his cap and carry them away; and that on two former occasions the accused, having been suspected of stealing letters, was searched, but nothing to impeach his character or integrity was found upon him. If the accused had really taken the first letters, why did not the superintendent arrest him with the evidence of guilt upon him? It further appeared that the accused and the superintendent who made the charge had been applicants for the same office; and the inference raised on the trial was that the charge was got up simply for the purpose of preventing the accused from obtaining the appointment. The "drop letter" system was referred to in the course of that examination, and a hint was thrown out that vicious and malignant men in the Post Office are in the habit of dropping letters into the pockets of employés against whom they entertain a spite, in the hope that they may be caught with the letters upon them; and that in consequence of this villanous trick officials are obliged, while at work in the department, to wear coats without pockets.

It is to be hoped that this last case of the "decoy duck" business, in which a respectable man of over twenty-five years' most honest service in the Post Office is "booked" as the victim, may be tried before Judge Shipman, who a few years ago, on the same bench over which he now again temporarily presides, declared that the "decoy duck" system of entrapping poor officials in the government service was the most dangerous piece of malignance, political or private, that ever existed since the days of the *auto da fé* and Spanish Inquisition.

Mutiny on Board a Prussian Vessel.

Oscar Apple and four other seamen of the Prussian ship Bertha, who were charged with having mutinied, and who have been examined before Judge Scott, have been sent by Commissioner Osborn to the German Consul at this port, leaving it in the discretion of that official to dispose of the men as he may think proper. If they cannot be safely kept on board the vessel until she is ready to start on her return voyage, it is within the power of the Consul to have the men locked up, till the expiration of that time, in Ludlow Street Prison.

Seizure of Illicit Whiskey.

Five barrels of whiskey, alleged to be illicit and to have come from Irishtown district in Brooklyn, were seized at Wall street ferry on Tuesday night by Revenue Officer Patrick Mack. The whiskey was on a cart at the time of his seizure, and a boy who was driving the cart made off as fast as he could when he saw the officer approaching. The goods were removed to the United States Marshal's office yesterday and a suit will be at once instituted for their condemnation.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs. Coulter.—This case continues to drag its slow length along, and the court room is still as crowded as ever. Several additional witnesses were yesterday called on the defence, but nothing new or interesting was elicited. It is believed that it will take fully another week to finish the trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Discharge from the House of Refuge.

Before Judge Barrett.

In re Rachel [illegible].—The prisoner was sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Kelly as a vagrant. A. H. Hummell asked her discharge, on the ground that no record of the conviction had been [illegible] clerk of the Court of General Sessions [illegible] the House of Refuge [illegible] and at the conclusion of the argument the Judge said he would take the papers and render an early decision.

Decisions.

[illegible] vs. Ascoly.—Motion granted.

[illegible] vs. McNally et al.—Injunction [illegible], with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. Lawrence et al.—Motion granted, except as to [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Company vs. [illegible]

[illegible] vs. William R. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] vs. [illegible]

Booth et al. vs. Winkle.—Motion granted.

Smith et al. vs. Washington Life Insurance Company.—Same.

Runkle vs. Morton.—Same.

Brown vs. Ficher.—Same.

Comstock vs. Clurg.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barlow.

Koch vs. Werder.—Order granted.

Underwood vs. Erie Railway Company.—Same.

Thurman vs. Wicks.—Same.

Holt vs. Blackhurst.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Action for Damages.

Before Judge Gross.

Sophie Meyer vs. William Rau.—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries received at the hands of the defendant, the plaintiff laying her claim at $10,000. It appeared that on the night of the 24th of April, 1868, the defendant entered the premises of the plaintiff, where her husband and her son, a little boy nine years old, were sitting. Shortly after the defendant entered he began to upbraid the plaintiff on account of some epithets he alleged she had used towards his wife, and while in the heat of debate struck her upon the face, knocked her down, kicked her in the abdomen, from the effects of which she lost eight teeth, and suffered other bodily injuries. The plaintiff's testimony was corroborated by her husband and little son. The husband testified that he ordered the defendant to leave his premises, and that when he went to open the door to show him out he was seized by the throat by a man who was standing outside, and thrust into a dark room and there held while the defendant committed the assault and battery on the plaintiff. The little boy testified, substantially as the father and mother did.

The defence was to the effect that the defendant went to remonstrate with the plaintiff's husband as to his wife's conduct, and while trying to reconcile matters the plaintiff struck him with a footstool and continued beating him, while her husband stood at his door shouting "Police!" which had the effect of bringing in a neighbor of the defendant, who thrust the plaintiff's husband into the room for the purpose of allowing defendant to make his escape. When the testimony was closed Judge Gross delivered a very lucid charge on the law appertaining to assault and battery, and submitted the facts to the jury. After a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $550.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Briggs vs. Fleischmann.—Judgment of nonsuit on trial and for defendant for costs and $25 allowance.

Ferris vs. McDevett.—Action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff, $50. Proceedings stayed for motion for new trial.

Kennedy vs. Sullivan.—Judgment for plaintiff for $576 58 and costs and $25 allowance.

Starkweather vs. McKinley.—Motion to set aside judgment granted. Memoranda on papers.

Bogardus vs. Boyd.—Judgment for plaintiff for $112 53 and costs and $15 allowance.

Phelps vs. Ryan.—Judgment for plaintiff for $124 15 and costs.

Grimm vs. Gaskosky.—Judgment for plaintiff for $547 and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The entire session of this Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of William Marx, charged with an assault upon a little girl named Louisa Muder, on the 25th of November. This case was tried in the Oyer and Terminer, in December, when the jury disagreed. The case will be concluded to-day.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.

James Delaney, charged with stealing $3 from the person of Patrick Hastings, on the 22d of December, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael O'Brien was found guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having been caught in the act of endeavoring to enter the poultry store of Patrick O'Hara, 292 Second avenue, on the 23d of December. As O'Brien was a bad boy the Recorder sent him to the State Prison for eighteen months.

Frederick Jackson (a boy) pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat, on the 18th of December, from James J. Coonan. The youth stated that his parents were in Canada. His Honor sent him to the House of Refuge.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 43, 46, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 9, 57, 64, 72½, 76, 77, 85, 87, 92, 97, 109, 110, 118, 119, 146, 169.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 207, 212, 215, 216, 218, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 467, 765, 937, 281, 995, 997, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1009, 1009½, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1021, 1025, 1025½, 1029, 1031, 1033.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 901, 903, 905, 907, 939, 911, 585, 979, 805, 1293, 1293, 797, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1068, 904, 906, 908, 910, 1036, 798, 760, 832, 884, 950, 1170, 848, 874.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7618, 7667, 6485, 6639, 6879, 6858, 7770, 6991, 7419, 7423, 7532, 7644, 7673, 8253, 8519. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7699, 7687, 7608, 7528, 7555, 8125, 7692, 7697, 7782, 7783, 7786, 7784, 7799. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 7492, 8618, 8528, 7033, 8421, 8467, 8540, 8541, 8569, 8613, 8614, 8615, 8616, 8617, 8619, 8620.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Defunct Central Bank—Decision of Judge Benedict as to the Jurisdiction of State Courts in Bankruptcy Cases.

In the Matter of the Central Bank.—Judge Benedict yesterday rendered the following decision in this case:—

This case came before me on a petition filed on behalf of the Chatham National Bank, in which they seek to obtain from the Court an order restraining the assignee in bankruptcy of the Central Bank from prosecuting, in the Supreme Court of this State, a certain action of law which he has there commenced against the petitioners to recover of them the amount of a payment of money which the assignee claims to have been a preferential payment, made contrary to the provisions of the thirty-fifth section of the Bankrupt act, and which he therefore claims to recover back by virtue of the provisions of the Bankrupt act. The application is based upon the ground that the State tribunals are without jurisdiction to entertain such an action as the one referred to. I do not so understand the law. The provision of the second chapter of the Bankrupt act does indeed confer upon the District and Circuit Courts jurisdiction of certain actions, but I have never supposed the effect of that section to be to oust the jurisdiction of the State Courts. Moreover, in such a case as the one under consideration the Bankrupt act is the law of the State Courts as well as of the national tribunals, and it is by virtue of that act the State Court has no jurisdiction in the action thus brought against the petitioners it will so decide upon proper plea. I think the question of jurisdiction should be there decided, and that no reason appears for the exercising of the restraining power of this Court over the assignee, to compel him in a case like this to resort to the national tribunals instead of those of the State.

An Expressman Recovers Damages for Being Excluded from a Steamboat.

Before Judge Benedict.

David T. Barner brought an action against the steamboat D. R. Martin, her tackle, &c., for being excluded from that vessel by the officers. The D. R. Martin plies between New York and Huntington, L. I., and the plaintiff—an expressman—does business between those places. He paid his own fare and for his freight; but objection was made by the officer to his negotiating for business on the boat. They put him on and refused to allow him transportation. He, therefore, instituted this action.

The case has previously been reported in the HERALD. Yesterday Judge Benedict rendered a decision awarding the plaintiff $1,000 damages.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The January Calendar.

Before Judge Benedict.

The calendar of the United States Circuit Court was called yesterday; also the calendar of the District Court. The trials of cases were set down for days agreed upon by counsel.

Counterfeit Money.

John Becker and John Williams were indicted on the charge of passing counterfeit money. The cases were set down for Monday next. No cases being ready for trial the jury in attendance was discharged until the 22d inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

A Run Over Casualty—Heavy Damages Claimed.

Before Judge Tappen.

William H. Wiles vs. William Richardson.—The defendant in this case is Alderman of the [illegible] ward and proprietor of the [illegible] Avenue [illegible] Railroad. The [illegible] plaintiff to recover [illegible] damages [illegible] on the [illegible] of December [illegible] was [illegible] Fulton street [illegible] was one of his age and breaking his thigh. He [illegible]

alleged that there was no light on the car and that the driver was not attending to his business. The defence denied negligence, and the testimony showed that there were lights on the car; that the driver did not see Wilson until the horses shied at him when he was on the rail and that the car was then stopped as quickly as possible.

The jury found for defendant.

Suit for Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

James T. Tapscott vs. John Clancy.—The plaintiff, a New York merchant, does business in New York and lives in Flatbush L. I. On the 18th of November last he was arrested on a warrant issued to defendant, who charged him with stealing four cows. Plaintiff was taken before Justice Seaman, at East New York, and subsequently discharged, it appearing that one of his employés had locked up temporarily in a coal yard a number of defendant's cattle, which were trespassing on his land. Mr. Tapscott now sues to recover damage for malicious prosecution.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

Before Judge Pratt.

Central Bank of Brooklyn vs. Charles G. Patterson.—Motion to satisfy judgment of record denied, with leave to renew on proof of payment.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

The Westfield Disaster—Another Suit for Damages.

Before Judge Neilson.

Margaret Landers, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company.—This is one of the many suits growing out of the Westfield disaster. Plaintiff claims $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, one of the victims of the disaster. He was aboard the boat with his wife and child, and when the explosion took place he and his child were blown into the water. Plaintiff's husband was killed, but the child fell among a quantity of logs and was rescued.

The company offer the defence of the Sunday law, as they did on the two trials of the suit of Mrs. Madden when the juries disagreed.

The present trial is not yet concluded.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 135, 320, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 216, 97, 120, 132, 46, 143, 147, 148, 151, 160, 174, 176, 189.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 177, 41, 112, 244, 256, 259, 194, 175, 267, 268, 22, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278 to 290 inclusive.

PRIVATE PIERS, SLIPS AND BULKHEADS.

The Dock Commissioners and Their Proposed Improvements of Our City Water Fronts.

Running a Muck of Private Property Owners and What the Latter Are Going to Do About It—Appeal to the Supreme Court to Have the Matter Set Right—Proceedings Before Judge Barrett.

When the Dock Commission was created there was general expectation that something would be speedily done towards tearing down our present old, tumbling, rickety and dangerous piers and bulkheads, and erecting in their stead others of better material, of less unsightliness, and possessing greater powers of endurance and certainty of safety. Some such latent intentions may exist in the minds of the Commissioners, although thus far they have only given feeble manifestation thereof. They have done one thing certain which shows that they are not altogether deficient in energy, and that is, getting into the Courts—a doubtful proceeding at the best. This was some time ago, and the facts were fully published in these columns at the time. It came about, as will be remembered, in this way:—In their circuit of preliminary investigation they found certain piers and bulkheads, the property of private owners, covered with sheds and the like. Believing themselves fully empowered to do so, they ordered the removal of these pier excrescences. The owners thought they had some rights in the premises. They remonstrated against the action of the Commissioners, and the latter insisted in prosecuting their work of demolition and removal, snapping defiantly their fingers in the faces of the pier owners, and parading as their badge of authority the act of the Legislature under which they were appointed. Only one course remained for the property owners to pursue—an appeal to the Courts. Application was accordingly made to the Supreme Court for a temporary

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

This application was granted, and yesterday was set down for hearing the argument as to whether the same should be made permanent or otherwise. The case came up before Judge Barrett, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, and if patience in a judge is commendable under any circumstances, he certainly deserves great credit for the patience he showed in listening to the tediously prolonged affidavits and their surplusage of verbiage, reaching in this case the extremest limits of legal ingenuity. In this case there are five complainants, though these are said to be but the beginning of the beginning of those whose rights, it is claimed, are involved in the issue of the present litigation. A strong array of legal talent is engaged, Mr. Christopher Fine appearing for two of the complainants, Messrs. Mann and Parsons for two, and Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Jr., for one. Opposed to these and contesting the rights of the Dock Commissioners were Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation; Mr. Henry H. Anderson and Mr. Calvin. Also present and evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings were Messrs. G. Agnew, Wilson G. Hunt and J. Granville Kane, of the Dock Commission; Messrs. Cohen and Stacom, alleged owners of buildings on the bulkhead adjoining the Hoboken ferry, and Mr. Coffee, owning barges stationed there. Mr. John E. Parsons, representing these parties, recited the chapter which creates the Department of Docks, and especially the clauses limiting their powers as to vested rights to such interference as must be required for securing the stability and condition of the piers. The Board passed a resolution directing, with some exceptions, the removal of

BUILDINGS ON BULKHEADS AND PIERS

below Chambers street. The first named plaintiffs owned buildings erected on the bulkhead adjoining the Hoboken ferry, which they had leased from Mr. Stevens. The exception alluded to includes, among other things, the property west of Washington Market. The plaintiffs claim that, though not directly west, they are included within the recognized limits of West Washington Market, their buildings being used for market purposes; that the purpose of the Dock Commission was to create a new system of docks, and that for this purpose it must be some years before they have any occasion, according to their own plans, to interfere with their own occupation. They also claim that under the resolution of the Common Council of 185- they are expressly authorized to keep these buildings on the bulkhead, that resolution being passed on account of the uselessness by reason of the adjoining ferry slip of this bulkhead for ordinary mercantile purposes. As to Coffee, he had barges at the bulkhead by permission of the Captain of the Port, an authority paramount, except where the preservation and stability of the piers themselves was concerned.

Mr. Calvin, for the Dock Commissioners, presented the laws dedicating the piers and bulkheads to

COMMERCIAL PURPOSES,

and forbidding any obstruction to those purposes, and presented affidavits showing that the buildings were such obstructions; and as to Coffee's case, that his barge was used not for commercial purposes, but as an oyster saloon, while the slip could be used by and is needed for the accommodation of canal boats.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., presented the papers in the case of Pech & Wandel, dealers in building materials, occupying the bulkhead at the foot of Spring street for their business, under a lease from the city and assignments of leases of neighboring bulkheads. He claimed that they obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings, under approval of the Board, permission to erect a building on the bulkhead, and that that building was an [illegible] for their business, and that its removal would render them [illegible] and prevent them [illegible] contracts they entered into before they were notified to remove it.

Mr. [illegible] had the right or [illegible] goods, and that the would [illegible] commerce and a nuisance [illegible] was a [illegible] could grant by law, and that the building and building materials [illegible] West street [illegible] the railroad and the buildings [illegible].

Next in order was taken up the case of Messrs. [illegible], for whom Mr. Fine appeared. [illegible] North River. Mr. Fine began with reading the [illegible] going back in their record to

[illegible]

of [illegible] They claim to own the property.

[illegible] West [illegible] New York [illegible] was [illegible] the city of New York [illegible] Hudson River. In 1756 [illegible] was established [illegible] the Trinity church and Derrick Dey, who owned lands adjacent at Fulton street, and the northern boundary was established at or near the present Canal street by argument with Mr. Lispenard, who then owned the lands on the northern boundary. On the 10th of March, 1788, the State Legislature curtailed the name of the Trinity church corporation to its present corporate name. The upland of the premises in question lies between Franklin and Harrison streets, on the North River, and is embraced in the Trinity church property above described. After going through this preliminary history of the property there next follows an account of the sale of that portion claimed by the complainants by Trinity church, on January 1, 1796, and tracing the subsequent changes of ownership down to present alleged owners. In conclusion the complainants set forth that they are the owners in fee of the property, and that the city has no right to meddle with their right of possession.

COMING DOWN TO MODERN TIMES.

Mr. CALVIN insisted, and read affidavits to verify his statements, that the complainants occupied two entire slips, and that, as at present employed, they are an obstruction to commerce and a public nuisance. He urged, further, that the grantors specified that they should be free to public commerce, and he cited the grants of 1804, and in connection with the same called attention to special acts of the Legislature passed respectively in 1801 and 1813.

Mr. FINE urged that his clients were owners in fee of the property in question, and that the Dock Commissioners were seeking to deprive them of their rights in the same. They had a barge there for the receipt and delivery of hay, and this barge was there with the consent of the Harbor Master. He said that they had expended some fifty thousand dollars on the property, and up to the present time had always promptly complied with all city ordinances referring to the same. In the course of his remarks he alluded to notices served on them as owners by the city to dredge the slips and repair the bulkhead, which was sought now to be taken from them. No offer had been made to pay them for the property, and it was not used, he claimed, in a way to make it a public nuisance.

Mr. CALVIN in reply, said that the Harbor Master had no right to authorize a nuisance. The barge was a mere barn located in the slip, and was a great obstruction to commerce, preventing the use of the slip for any other purpose. He claimed, in addition, that the continuance of the barge would prevent the proposed widening of West street.

A DUMPING GROUND.

The last in the list of complaints are Messrs. Black & Allen, who moor their dumping boat between piers 37 and 38 North River. Mr. Fine urged that these parties were lessees of the slip they occupy from the owners and in fee; that they were under heavy contracts to deliver dirt and other material deposited there in New Jersey, and that they would be subjected to great pecuniary loss if compelled to move away.

Mr. CALVIN read affidavits descriptive of the place. He also insisted that the piers were obstructed by two railroad tracks, and urged its removal, if for no other purpose to rid the neighborhood of the disagreeable aroma it germinated.

The argument upon the papers submitted will be heard this morning.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847),
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
Removed for convenience of sale. Details in time.

AT BANKRUPT SALE—CROCKERY, &c. THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 71 Barclay street, will be sold at auction,
30 Gold Band China Tea Sets.
30 White China Tea Sets.
10 crates Maddocks & Meakin's White Granite, damaged.
16 crates Brote White Granite.
8 crates general assortment White Granite.
30 barrels assorted Goblets and Tumblers.
Also all Fixtures of the store, 71 Barclay street.
THURSDAY, 18th, at ten o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.
The largest sale of the season.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots
magnificent Household Furniture
at public auction,
this (THURSDAY) morning, January 18, at 11 o'clock,
at the elegant private residence of W. P. Richards, Esq.,
252 West Forty-second street,
one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue.
Costly velvet Brussels Carpets, magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $800; rich Parlor Suits, Marie Antoinette, Pompadour styles, covered with satin; Curtains, Mirrors, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Clocks, Etagères, Cabinets, gilded and inlaid Tables, rosewood and walnut Drawing Room Suits, covered with blue and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Rockers, French walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Library Furniture, Glass, China, Silverware, Servants' Furniture, &c. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—HORSES, &c.
AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
down town horse mart and salesrooms,
corner New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
One bay Horse, 16 hands, 7 years, sound, kind and true.
One bay Mare, 15 hands, 8 years, sound, kind and true.
One bay Horse, 16½ hands, 6 years, superior driver, single and double.
One pair 15 hand Horses; have been used on a milk route; are warranted kind, gentle and true.
Two heavy truck Horses, sold by order of administrator.
One sorrel Mare, 16 hands, kind, gentle, true and sound.
Other Horses, Wagons, Harness, Robes, Blankets.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Over $25,000 worth Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell at 120 West 23d street, near 6th avenue, magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Tables, Mirrors, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Mattresses and Spring Beds, Pillows, &c.; Dining room Furniture. Other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive in lots to suit purchasers. Goods boxed and shipped, city or country.

A.—ART SALE,
AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELLS,
37 NASSAU STREET.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN and American high cost Oil Paintings, consisting of a consignment of excellent examples of the French, Belgian, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, recently received by a large importing house in this city, together with many very desirable Pictures from our most favorite NEW YORK ARTISTS. They will be sold this day and Friday, Jan. 18 and 19, without reserve, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Sale of the season,
at the elegant private residence,
26 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
on THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10 o'clock.
Magnificent Drawing Room Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Rare Works of Art,
valued $30,000.
Superb Suits Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin brocatel, reps; Marquetrie Cabinets, Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Candelabra, Paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Velvet medallion Carpets, Silverware, Vases, Curtains, Mirrors; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory to highest bidder.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Horse Mart and General Auction Salesrooms, 108 Liberty, 108, 110, 111 Cedar, 38, 44, 46 New Church streets.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Four head good work Horses,
Express Wagon, Horse, Wagon and Harness,
Robes, Blankets, Sleigh, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
second Household Furniture,
at private residence, 59 East Twenty-first street,
consisting of two walnut Parlor Suits, walnut and mahogany Chamber Furniture, walnut Extension Table and 12 Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, mahogany Bureaus and large walnut Wardrobe, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
at Salesrooms, 108 Liberty street,
Contents of a large store,
consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, Suspenders, Buttons, Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting, Knives, Inks, Perfumery, Window Shades, Chromolithographs, Skates, Wines and Liquors, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY,
Furniture, at 108 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSE hold Furniture at private residence 124 West Twenty-sixth street this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 500 lots and $15,000 worth—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, 7½ octave, Parlor Suits, latest styles, in French satin and silk reps, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Lounges, Desks, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Plated Cutlery, China, Crockery, &c., &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianofortes, Counters, Glass Cases, Store Fixtures, Paintings, Bronzes, Storage Goods, &c., &c., this day (Thursday), January 18, at [illegible] o'clock, at the auction rooms, [illegible] East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a very large assortment of good Furniture, from a family [illegible] the city. It will comprise every kind and description of Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Basement Goods, Store Goods, Fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning. F. COLTON will [illegible] to his friends [illegible] is now prepared to attend to the real estate business as auctioneer and agent for the sale, renting [illegible] and attending to all the business pertaining to the same. Office [illegible] East Thirteenth street.

BY M. DOHERTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street [illegible] Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Tables, Bedding, Mattresses, [illegible], Extension Tables, Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors, &c.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
[illegible]
will sell on Friday, [illegible] at 11 o'clock, at 200 Broome street [illegible] Lease, Stock, &c., of that [illegible] established [illegible]

L. S. WAINWRIGHT, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day (Tuesday), [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Jewelry, Furs, Liquors, Wines, [illegible]

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, MARSHAL'S SALE.
[illegible] Seventh avenue [illegible] Grocery store, consisting of [illegible]
JOHN COTTRELL, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—ON FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] sale, the [illegible] fixtures of a [illegible] Scales, [illegible] [illegible]
JOHN CONTRELL, Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO. FRIDAY, JAN. 19, AT 10 [illegible] Pearl, [illegible] Dining Room Furniture, [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible] China, Bronze and Ingrain Carpets, Also [illegible] Parlors, &c.

M. [illegible] AUCTIONEER [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

MR. IVES' MARBLES. 229 FIFTH AVENUE.
Sale of Marble Statuary, comprising Busts, Groups, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. Ives (Rome). Now on exhibition daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., at 229 Fifth avenue, second floor. To be sold at auction Thursday evening, January 18, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE. S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 479 Second avenue the contents and Fixtures of a Drug Store, consisting of Counter, Glass Case, Tables, a lot of Glass Jars, Bottles, &c.; also all the Shelving. By order of I.D. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE. WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Remnants, Silk and other Dresses, Underclothing, Bedding, Furs, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order of Moss Brothers, 61 Catharine st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WOMEN'S CLOTHING.—This day, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 64 New Bowery 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Furs, Underclothes, Sheets, Spreads, Blankets, Pillows, Boots and Shoes. By order of M. Levy, 18 Grand street.

SIMON HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Furniture, &c.
Friday, January 19, at 11 o'clock, 13 Bowery, by order of the consignee, 25 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.; also 83 barrels choice Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, various brands and ages; also 30 casks imported Port and Sherry Wines, in eighths and quarter casks, choice wines; also 200 cases and packages genuine Brandies, Gin, Schnapps, Bitters, &c.; also 65 cases and baskets Champagne, and a large lot of other Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of first class Wines and Liquors, and well worth the attention of dealers; also one fine Safe, Desk, &c. Sale positive. Also, at 10½ o'clock, mortgage sale of Saloon Furniture—viz., of fine Counters, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glass, &c.
A. AARON, City Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE of Chocolate Factory, Machinery, &c.—By virtue of an execution I will sell this day (Thursday), January 18, at 10½ o'clock, at 136 Reade street, third floor, the Machinery of a Chocolate Factory, and consisting of Boiling Machinery and all the necessary Apparatus for manufacturing chocolate, &c. By order of A. AARON, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 131 Bowery, a lot of Furniture, consisting of two handsome Suits in haircloth, Chairs, Tables, Hall Stand Mirror, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c.; also a large assortment of family Groceries and Liquors, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Spices, canned Fruits, Olive and Sweet Oils, Flavoring Extracts, bottled Liquors, Ale, Porter, &c., &c.; also two Herring Safes. By order,
P. CUFF, Deputy. M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, the Bar, Billiard and Oyster Saloon, 522 Sixth avenue, with long Lease; 5 Tables, room 100x25. Terms at sale.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, VALUABLE TENEment Property on Allen street, in splendid order. Rent $2,520. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

A FINE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR $7,500, near Harlem bridge; a splendid location, fine neighborhood. Apply to GEORGE W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 25x60x100; desirable as residence or business purposes; 120 feet from 5th avenue, above 25th street; price low. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c. &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 50X60, ON TWENTY-THIRD street and Lexington avenue, for sale cheap; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 339 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

A.—FOR SALE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW SEVenty-ninth street, two desirable Lots, commanding fine view of Park, price low, terms liberal; also Plots and single Lots on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, above and below Central Park, at lowest rates.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A FOUR STORY high stoop House of 20 rooms, having all the modern improvements; located between Union square and Third avenue; now on lease to a responsible and prompt tenant; over three years yet to run. Apply to owner, 65 St. Mark's Place.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale—On Thirty-fourth street, near Park avenue; it is 22x55 feet, and has in addition a large and attractive dining room extension; it will be sold with immediate possession, and is held at $26,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

AT MURRAY HILL REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—A PARK avenue 4 story brown stone high stoop House, $35,000. Possession. THOS. J. DUNKIN, 5 4 Third avenue.

A.—I WILL SELL A LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSE and Lot, most handsomely finished in walnut, rosewood, birdseye maple, mahogany, ebony, ash and French walnut, near Madison avenue, on Fifty-third street, for $40,000 if applied for immediately; it is worth $50,000; this is a great bargain. Apply for permits to JAMES FETTRETCH, 929 Sixth avenue.

BARGAIN.—TWO FIVE STORY PHILADELPHIA brick Tenement Houses, 25x60x100; 343 and 345 East Thirtieth street; lets for about $2,500 each; will be sold at a bargain and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. R. ROBERTS, 37 Nassau street, room 12.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE AND Lot 211 East Thirty-fifth street, size 20x98.9, will be sold cheap; $8,000. R. F. MELROSE, 513 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, A DESIRABLE corner building Lot; high ground; price low; terms easy. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE, three stories, in most perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, beautifully finished throughout, with all carpets, oilcloths, shades, cornices, gas fixtures and elegant mantel mirrors; must be seen to be appreciated; price $15,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to owner, 344 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FRONTING ON LEXington avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth street, consisting of one four story brick House and Store, and four two story, sub-cellar and basement frame Buildings, newly erected; gas, water, &c. Apply to owner, 69 West 125th street.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE PLOTS, embracing full fronts on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and Madison avenues; also on the streets 124th to 134th; also on 11th avenue boulevard. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

THE HOUSE 238 EAST NINETEENTH STREET—THREE story, high stoop and basement, 21x54x100—for sale at a reasonable price. Inquire on the premises or at 160 Duane street, of Blaut & Minzesheimer.

$35,000.—A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, four story high stoop, 25x60x100; complete order; 54th street, between 5th and Madison avenues.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A SMALL FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, in West Fifty-sixth street, will be sold low and on easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, 193 Broadway, corner Pine street.

A.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, four story modern frescoed high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 25x55, and bay window extension; Lot 100 feet; $45,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, AT FORT WASHINGTON, AVENUE St. Nicholas, Broadway and the Eleventh avenue Boulevard, two very valuable front Parcels of Land; price and terms reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-NINTH STREET, a full sized and most costly finished Dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant Furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—229 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, FOUR story French roof brown stone front; is well built and finished and has modern improvements. Open from 8 to 10 and from 4 to 6.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON LEROY STREET, in good order; has modern improvements; $15,500; House and Lot, Lewis street, 25x100, front and rear house, $8,500. NATHANIEL ROE, 200 Varick street.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN THE NINTH WARD, TWO brick Dwellings; also Store Property; also a Cottage and Stable, in 158th street. Apply at the owner's, 612 Hudson street.

SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH STREET.—AN excellent brick Building, with Carriage Factory, &c., 24x100; price and terms reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, FRONT AND REAR, [illegible] in good order, all improvements, lot 25 feet; [illegible]
KING & CO., 1,265 Broadway, above Grand Hotel.

LOTS WITH BUILDERS' LOAN [illegible] ALSO [illegible] for first class dwellings [illegible] 25x100; [illegible] 100x100, corner included; nominal [illegible] cash required if improved.
HOWELL & HURST, 909 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. [illegible] COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

[illegible] HOUSE IN BROOKLYN [illegible] STORY [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] TWO BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] TWO STORY AND [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] HOUSES IN [illegible] AVENUE [illegible]

FOR SALE A [illegible] TWO [illegible] IN [illegible]

[illegible] TWO STORY BASEMENT [illegible]

$1,000 [illegible] A LOT [illegible]

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

$7,000 BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, CLINTON street, Brooklyn; two story, brick and brown stone basement; all improvements.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A COTTAGE HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, $2,600; one, $2,300; three, $2,500 each; one, $4,500; one, $1,700; one, $3,500, &c.; all detached and in healthy locations; convenient to ferries; terms easy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

AN INVESTMENT CERTAIN OF LARGE PROFIT—107 market size Building Lots in Jersey City; railroad communication with every part of the country; adjoining the New York and Erie, Morris and Essex, Midland, Northern of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central. It also has a water front of 400 feet, good shore. For manufacturing purposes or for building sites required for any purpose this location is unequalled.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT A BARGAIN 70 ACRE FARM, NEAR ERIE AND Midland depots, Orange county; buildings, spring brook, fine scenery, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

A PAYING INVESTMENT.—PLOTS OF GROUND AT Morrisania and Fordham at a bargain; located where property is rapidly rising in value. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM IN ONEIDA COUNTY, 103 acres; buildings and fences good; fine location; near railroad and canal. Price only $3,500.
WM. FITZSIMMONS, 213 East Thirtieth street.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 105 acres, under good cultivation; every variety of choice fruit; magnificent house, containing 13 fine rooms, with cemented cellar; superior outbuildings, in complete order; 1½ miles from depot; first class in every respect; only $15,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

A.—GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW JERSEY FARMS.
70 acres, 2 sets of fair buildings, fruit $4,000
24 acres, plain buildings, fruit and tools 2,600
45 acres, good buildings, superior, in Dayton 8,500
52 acres, new buildings, 2 orchards, Englishtown 5,500
15½ acres, good buildings, fruit, Spotswood 6,500
40 acres, plain buildings, stock and tools 3,000
10 fine improved Farms to exchange.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

A SPLENDID FARM—64 ACRES, LOCATED ON THE banks of the Millstone River, New Jersey; a good two story house, large barn and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit; good fence; well watered; first rate river meadows; stock, crops and tools, consisting of three horses, five cows, two hogs, poultry, and everything necessary for a farmer to work with; beautiful location; fine, good neighborhood; terms to suit; price $8,500.
VOORHEES & STRYKER, Agents, 39 Nassau st., room 22.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FARM OF 66 acres, 2½ miles from large town, 3½ hours from New York and Philadelphia; 56 acres under high state of cultivation, 10 acres woodland; good House; 8 rooms; barn and other outbuildings; splendid water at house; large garden; plenty of fruit—apples, pears, plums, gages, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, &c.; land level, well watered; magnificent view of Delaware Water Gap; good home market. Price only $5,500 clear. Terms, $2,000 cash; balance easy. PEIRSON & STELLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

CENTRAL MARKET, PATERSON, N. J.—STANDS TO let; a good chance for a few active business men. Apply to A. G. RYERSON, 251 Broadway, rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, ON NEW YORK AND New Haven Railroad, a beautiful French Cottage; gas, water, &c.; grounds tastefully laid out; house completely furnished for immediate housekeeping; furniture made to order by best city makers. Apply to JOHN M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FRELINGHUYSEN FARM, village of Millstone, N. J., 1½ hour from New York; 115 acres, very productive; house large, extensive grounds, shade, good outbuildings, fruit abundant, good water.
EDWARD BAKER, Millstone.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1¼ miles from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARBIN, 60 Broad street.

LARGE DUTCHESS COUNTY MILK FARM, WITH Farming Tools, Horses, Wagons, &c., to exchange, for Hotel or Merchandise; splendid chance; value $25,000; over 200 acres improved. Address FARMER, Herald office.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS TO SPECUlate in St. Louis.—78 acres of land for sale, joining the city limits, only three miles from the Court House; the right kind of parties can double their money in two years; price $200,000, one-third cash. Address GREEN & LA MOTTE, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

SPLENDID GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, 220 ACRES, under high cultivation; no better farm in Somerset county; 27 miles by rail; $22,000; great bargain; terms easy. JAQUES, 208 Broadway, or J. W. KING, J. C. SAPTHAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A MILL, CONTAINing two rooms (40x75 and good Water Power; terms moderate. For particulars apply to H. C. HUDSON, 275 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH FIVE ACRES, at Greenwich, Conn., in perfect order, no encumbrance, to exchange for improved city property.
T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

A CORNER HOUSE ON WEST FOURTH STREET, New York; valuable Store on Broadway, opposite City Hall; 2,000 Lots at Port Monmouth, N. J.
E. W. BALL, 202 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, COTTAGE IN Rahway, Lacrosse Lots, Missouri Lands, Mill Property and Brooklyn Houses, for a Farm or Country Seat.
JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANdise or business (stationery preferred); 16 acres, 5 of choicest fruit; splendid buildings; 44 miles in Jersey; cash $5,000. Address FARM, box 2,598 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A Fancy Goods Stock on Broadway; store now running. Address STORE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKlyn house, a four story first class Stable, 56x100, ten years' lease, containing all improvements and boarders. Apply at 247 and 249 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A magnificent place at Sing Sing, Westchester county, containing 108 acres; two dwellings, one a fine brick mansion, containing all the improvements found in city house; land well calculated to cut up into villa plots; no encumbrance.
RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY, FREE AND clear of all encumbrance, for a first class farm, in the State of New York or vicinity; price not to exceed $15,000; principals only apply. Address, with full particulars, or call at the Notary Public office of HAUSEN & SCHNEIDER, 441 Sixth street.

TO EXCHANGE.—A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURing business to exchange for real estate, either improved or unimproved, in this city or Brooklyn. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office, for one week.

TO EXCHANGE A THREE STORY BASEMENT SUBcellar brown stone front House, Sixty-second street, near Lexington avenue, for Hardware or other merchandise.
THOMSON & WAITE, 11 Pine street.

TWO FINE FARMS, STOCK AND CROP, ON NORTH side Long Island, near station, to exchange for good city property. Inquire at 138 Chambers street, room 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED TO SELL—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate near city—A Purchase Money Mortgage of $5,000, payable in instalments, $1,000—April 1-72, 1873, 1874, on two houses in Brooklyn, E. D. Address FARMER, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS COUNtry Residence, in New Brunswick, all modern improvements, second to none, location fine, for a nice House in New York, between Twentieth and Seventy-fifth streets; also wanted for cash, or nearly so, in same location, a good three story House, worth about $20,000.
S. S. MANGAN & CO., 22 Nassau street, room 18½.

WILL EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS FARM IN Westchester county, with good buildings and improvements, fruit and corn, for good unencumbered city property.
REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

WILL EXCHANGE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND OR House near Harlem for a Hotel, Restaurant or some other good business. Address BUSINESS, box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANYBODY DESIROUS OF SELLING HIS CITY PROPerty on [illegible] part cash, part [illegible] can do so by addressing [illegible], box 17 Herald office.

FARM WANTED—OF FIFTY OR TEN ACRES, WITH [illegible] must be of easy access [illegible]. Address FARMER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE; THREE OR [illegible] above Thirty-fourth street [illegible] preferred.
KING & CO., 1,265 Broadway, above Grand Hotel.

WANTED—A THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH [illegible] 20 feet front, between Lexington and [illegible] Washington square and Twentieth street [illegible] not to exceed $20,000 [illegible]
[illegible] MORE, 12 Pine street [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE [illegible] STORY BROWN stone House [illegible] 5th avenue [illegible] [illegible] before May 1, 1872.
T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF FROM TWO to eight Lots, suitable for immediate improvement.
[illegible] MACK,
[illegible] street.

WANTED—A PRIVATE HOUSE, MEDIUM SIZE, [illegible] Madison avenue [illegible] $17,000, $8,000 cash [illegible] East Thirtieth st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] and Bank Book Manufacturers, 23 [illegible] Bank Books made to [illegible]

THE [illegible] SAFE [illegible] Washing [illegible] years [illegible]
HALL [illegible] 777 Sixth avenue.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING [illegible] EXECUTION [illegible] street, New York.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST FAMILY COAL [illegible] AND [illegible]

CANNEL [illegible]

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PRINCE ST., NEWS DEPOT.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference.

26 7TH AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference. Call for three days.

41 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

41 SPRING ST., REAR.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO cook, wash and iron or would do general housework in a private family; country preferred; best country reference; willing and obliging in manner and not afraid of work. Call for two days.

53 CARMINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid; wish to go together; no objections to the country.

107 WEST 25TH ST., IN RESTAURANT.—A FIRST class French cook; has had ten years' experience in first class houses; understands pastry, &c.; good reference. Call on or address H. COQUARD.

107 WEST 25TH ST., HOTEL DU RHONE.—COOKS and pastry bakers provided for hotels, restaurants and private families; first class references.

113 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent woman as cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook and excellent laundress; best city reference; no objections to the country. Call or address.

125 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Call for two days.

134 ELDRIDGE ST., CORNER DELANCEY, IN THE butcher's shop.—A middle-aged Swiss woman as cook in a French or Spanish family.

141 WEST 22D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; can take full charge of the kitchen; best city reference.

154 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; will assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; will assist in the washing in a private family; has best city references.

211 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

219 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

219 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, front.—A girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; best city references.

227 EAST 29TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place.

233 EAST 45TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A VERY RESpectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do the housework of a small private family; good references.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; good reference from last place; no objection to the country.

249 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS PASTRY COOK IN a hotel or boarding house; no objection to leave the city.

273 WEST 12TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family.

291 6TH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class cook; has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A Scotch woman as first class cook; understands her business; city or country; private or public; city reference.

309 EAST 38TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; is willing to do the coarse washing; or do the washing in a small family; good reference.

310 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., first floor.—A respectable girl as cook or chambermaid.

310 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

311 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman as first class cook; can do washing and ironing in a small private family; best city references.

327 28TH ST., NEAR SECOND AVENUE, THIRD floor.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a nice private family; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call two days.

328 21ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

329 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook in a small private family; no objection to the country.

330 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to general housework. Call for two days.

332 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two girls, together, in a private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best city references.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking and assist in the washing, or would do general housework. Call for two days.

343 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; is a good cook; will do coarse washing if required; best city reference from last place.

360 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as cook; fully competent to cook soups, meats and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; if required will assist with washing; best city reference from last place. Call or address.

411 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family.

412 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl as good plain cook in a private family; has five years' reference from her last place.

416 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; willing to assist with the washing; has a boy 14 years old that she would like to have with her, and who is willing and obliging; city or country; no objections to a private boarding house; good reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private boarding house; is a first class cook; capable of taking charge; good city reference.

507 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands all branches; an excellent baker; best city reference.

526 3D AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 39TH ST., MILLInery store.—A young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; first class city reference.

559 GREENWICH ST., BASEMENT.—A PROTESTant girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing, willing and obliging; city reference.

621 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR STORE.—AS FIRST class French female cook in a private family; good recommendation.

680 3D AV., NEAR 43TH ST.—AS COOK, BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman; is willing to assist with the washing.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable Scotch woman as first class cook in a private family; best reference.

752 2D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; reference.

803 3D AV., BETWEEN 49D AND 49TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

38 WEST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse. Call for two days.

41 WEST [illegible] ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress [illegible]

44 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A [illegible]

66 EAST BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECT[illegible]

94 [illegible] PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

101 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] chamberwork and waiting in a private family [illegible]

115 [illegible]

116 [illegible] FLOOR, NEAR [illegible]

128 [illegible]

132 WEST [illegible]

145 [illegible]

151 [illegible]

154 EAST [illegible]

155 WEST [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

157 DELANCEY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO AMERIcan girls; one to do upstairs work and to assist in cooking, the other to take care of a child and do plain sewing. Call for three days.

160 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A young girl to mind children and do light chamberwork or would travel with a lady.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; no objection to city or country; best reference.

239 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 20.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress. Call or address.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing in a small family; good reference.

248 WEST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG German girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or take care of children; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address.

266 WEST 34TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; unexceptionable references.

263 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A neat active young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on a private table; city reference.

332 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., top floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

337 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best references. Call for two days.

345 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to housework in a small family; city or country; best reference.

401 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do chamberwork, or to do housework; best city reference.

424 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. City reference.

427 WEST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference.

522 WEST 39TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress; best city reference.

603 6TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Would like to go in a small religious family.

606 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AN American girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to going in the country; can give good city references. Call for two days.

642 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid or nurse.

778 8TH AV., IN THE TOY STORE.—AS CHAMBERmaid and to help with the washing and ironing; or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best reference.

857 7TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 56TH ST.—A PROtestant girl, 15 years of age, to do chamberwork and fine sewing; a good home more desirable than wages. Call on or address S. J. S.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress. Call at the corner of 66th st. and 5th av. Can be seen for two days. Mrs. PITTS.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

15 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; willing to assist with chamberwork or children.

63 24TH ST., NORTHEAST CORNER 8TH AV., SECond floor.—A nine years' dressmaker will go out during dull times to cut and baste, perfect fit guaranteed; highest references; no objection to the country.

153 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; three years' reference from last employer. Call for two days.

200 EAST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements in families by the day; is a first class cutter and fitter, and can make old dresses to look like new; best city reference. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

210 DIVISION ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST class dressmaker; can cut and fit. Call on or address Miss BERTHA.

222 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; expert at dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; an excellent operator. Ring bell No. 4.

225½ 6TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or at home; fitting and trimming in the latest Paris styles; most pleasing references.

236 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for two days.

238 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young woman to go out by the day or week as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

247 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress in a private family or to go out by the day; is a good dressmaker; can give good reference, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

414 7TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., THIRD floor, front rooms.—An experienced person wishes few more families' sewing at her own house; is first class shirt maker; warrants them to fit; understands ladies' and children's undergarments of all kinds. Inquire for Mrs. McGRATH, in room No. 7.

976 6TH AV., RING SECOND BELL.—A DRESSmaker and competent operator on ladies' and children's undergarments by the day or week; can furnish Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call on or address DEMPSEY.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of family sewing, wishes employment by the day or week; no objection to the country. Address for three days H. G., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES A SITUAtion by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; gives particular attention to making and trimming evening dresses; terms reasonable. Address for one week R. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—WORK BY THE day, week or month; can furnish a sewing machine if necessary. Address DRESSMAKER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

15 FRANKLIN ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL TO DO housework; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; good city reference from last place.

48 11TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—A respectable German girl to do general housework in a small American family.

61 BANK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family; good reference.

116 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family.

117 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do light housework.

125 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family.

150 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant woman to do general housework in a small private family; city references.

210 WEST 52D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

211 EAST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework for a small family; first class reference.

300 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, to do housework for a small family, or as chambermaid and waitress.

306 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small private family.

310 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family.

321 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young woman to do housework in a private family; no objection to the country.

343 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer [illegible]

344 WEST 42D ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

377 EAST 4TH ST., SHOE STORE.—A YOUNG WOman to do general housework.

405 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—[illegible] general housework [illegible] family [illegible]

423 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A [illegible]

444 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO [illegible] housework [illegible]

468 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—[illegible] with the washing [illegible]

Housekeepers, &c.

31 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper [illegible] W. WARD.

135 [illegible] AV., NEAR [illegible]—AN AMERICAN [illegible]

220 [illegible] ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN English lady [illegible]

[illegible]

A W[illegible] BUSINESS [illegible] A [illegible]

A [illegible] YEARS OF [illegible] A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

WANTED—POSITION BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW from the West as working housekeeper in the house of a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go in a small private family; understands housekeeping and the care of young children; can sew nicely and operate on sewing machine. Address Mrs. RUPERT, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN (widow) as housekeeper in a small family or private boarding house; has one child which she would like to take with her; thoroughly understands her business, also the care of milk and cows. Address E. H., box 1.7 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN English lady of experience; competent to fill any position of trust. Address E. MERRELL, 27 Union square.

Laundresses, &c.

60 7TH ST., FIRST COTTAGE EAST OF 1ST AV., opposite the yard.—A competent woman wishes washing to do at home or would go out by the day; excellent references.

101 WEST 33TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes work at her own home at a moderate price. Call or address.

122 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman wants to get some gentlemen's and ladies' washing; has the best city reference.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as first class laundress; best city reference from last place.

210 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out washing or cleaning; has good city reference.

218 WEST 38TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable woman wants washing in the house, or would go out by the day or take charge of an office; best city reference from present employer.

219 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—AS first class laundress; four years' city reference from last place. Call two days.

226 S LIJVAN ST., ROOM 1, REAR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to take in washing, ironing or plain sewing; would go out by the day; good reference from last place.

254 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or take it at home; is a first class laundress; best reference.

308 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take in washing or go out by the day.

316 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do light chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference.

343 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent laundress, with first class references, wishes ladies', gentlemen's or family washing by the piece, dozen or month. Address Mrs. H. ROST.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or will go out by the day.

505 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—Families' or gentlemen's washing neatly done by a competent woman, at her own residence; or would go out by the day; good references.

610 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—A respectable woman desires washing at her own house, by the week or month.

628 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to do washing; understands all branches of the business. Mrs. DILLON.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST., FIRST floor, back.—A respectable woman wishes some gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out to work by the day; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

16 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS competent nurse; well experienced in the care of children; can take entire care of an infant; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city references. Call for two days.

20 VESTRY ST.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR a respectable girl, aged 15 years, to take care of children, &c.; is honest and trustworthy. Address.

71 KING ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

91 CANAL ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young Protestant girl as nurse; best city reference. Mrs. STRANCH.

104 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse at her residence, having lost her own baby.

105 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS COMPEtent nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; understands feeding them on the bottle; is trusty and faithful; no objections to live in the country; best city references; wages $18 per month.

140 WEST 18TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO mind children or to do general housework.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE AMErican lady as nurse, to bring up an infant on the bottle, or as housekeeper in a family where there are small children; six years' references. Address or call on E. A. HUNTER.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT middle-aged woman as infant's nurse or growing children; is also an excellent seamstress; best city reference.

183 2D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, 17 YEARS OF age, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork in a private family. Call on or address H. SIEBERT.

228 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A LITTLE girl as nurse, to take care of children.

241 WEST 23D ST.—AS CHILDREN'S OR LADY'S maid; understands hairdressing and fine sewing; no objection to upstairs work; first class reference.

248 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A French girl to take care of children. Can be seen for two days.

248 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable person as child's nurse; capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; best city references from her last place. Call for two days.

249 7TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, OF good address, as child's nurse, or chambermaid and waitress.

302 GREENWICH ST., NEAR CHAMBERS.—A young German woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

305 EAST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and can take the entire charge of a baby; best city references.

323 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby; would do plain sewing; best city references.

332 EAST 58TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable young girl as child's nurse in a respectable private family; is willing to assist in chamberwork. Call or address.

334 4TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A respectable English Protestant young person as nurse and seamstress to one child; can take the entire charge of the nursery or travel with a family; best city reference. Address C. B.

360 EAST 3D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid in a first class family; six years' reference from her last place. Call for three days.

400 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.—A young Italian woman, who desires to return to Italy, as nurse or lady's attendant in a good family; speaks English and French. Address F. K. WOOD.

418 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., first floor.—A respectable girl as nurse; good city reference.

423 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXperienced nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands the care of a baby on the bottle; is a good plain sewer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

470 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and sew [illegible]

526 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, living at home, to mind small children in a private American family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. [illegible]

713 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman [illegible] wishes a child to wet nurse at her residence; [illegible] week.

735 BROADWAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.—A [illegible] nurse [illegible] American family [illegible]

A LADY'S NURSE DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT. [illegible]

Waitresses, &c.

23 [illegible] ST.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, [illegible]

24 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] chamberwork [illegible]

110 WEST [illegible] ST., [illegible] FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—[illegible]

157 WEST 11TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A COMPEtent [illegible] can take the entire [illegible]

159 WEST [illegible] ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS [illegible]

164 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] best city reference.

322 LEXINGTON AV.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITress [illegible]

341 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress [illegible] or as chambermaid [illegible] good city reference.

347 EAST [illegible] ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS [illegible]

A [illegible] WAITRESS WANTS A SITUAtion [illegible] Address [illegible] Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

23 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D STS.—A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

50 HORATIO ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, would like engagements in private families. Call on or address G. THOMPSON.

122 WEST 30TH ST., (RING BASEMENT BELL).—As [illegible] and dressmaker; highly recommended seamstress; understands cutting, fitting all kinds of family sewing; a good operator.

126 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day to work in a gentleman's family.

A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, WHO IS A GOOD hairdresser and dressmaker, desires a situation; highest references. Address M. ROSS, Brooklyn Post office.

AS LADY'S MAID—BY A GERMAN SPEAKING fluently English, French and Italian, and is a first class dressmaker and hairdresser; first class references. Address B. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness or companion to a lady; is a first class dressmaker; would make herself generally useful to a family; reference. Address N. J. E., box 145 Herald office.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHO speaks Italian well, wishes a position as companion to a lady or governess in a distingue family; reference given. Address L. S. M., Herald office.

A NEAT, TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, WITH GOOD REFerences, as housekeeper in a family of few persons; not afraid nor ashamed to work. Address VICTORIA, Herald office.

A NEAT, TIDY AMERICAN LADY, OF EXPERIence and well recommended, desires a new position as housekeeper in a widower's family, few in number; work no objection. Address JULIA, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 393 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWL.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

431 WEST 12TH ST.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN THE English branches by an experienced lady teacher; terms moderate; best references.

A LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERman desires a situation in a store. Inquire at 519 Broome st., second floor, front room.

A LADY, SPEAKING SPANISH, HAVING EXPERIence as saleslady or cashier, would like a position; unexceptionable references given. Address A. F., station C.

A GERMAN LADY MUSIC TEACHER, WISHES TO exchange instructions in piano, singing, German, English, French, &c., for board in a private family; best references. Address INSTRUCTION, box 100 station H.

A LADY OF THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION gives lessons on the piano at pupils' residence; terms, $10 per quarter; best references given. Address J. C. G., care Wm. Hall & Son, 751 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WITH THE BEST CITY reference, will give daily instruction, at pupil's residence, in all the English branches, music, drawing, Latin and French, at very reduced terms. Address S. E. S., Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPH COLORING—TUITION BY A LADY. Address E., 691 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAINTING.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes employment in painting miniatures on ivory or porcelain; also colors photographs in a perfect artistic style; terms moderate. Address L. L., Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPAble of imparting a sound education, has time unoccupied; French, Latin, Music, Drawing, Water Colors. Address ADELPHI, box 119 Herald Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUcated in France, having the morning hours, desires a few tuitions, with the usual English branches; teaches French, music, drawing, painting; references, present pupils. Address L. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND EXPErience, a position as visiting or resident governess; will give instruction in all the English branches, Latin and penmanship; unexceptionable references; terms very moderate. Address MONTGOMERY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL DRESSmakers who can take measure, cut, fit and trim rich silk dresses; each will have a separate table and working force under their control. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A COMPETENT GIRL WANTED—FOR WAITING AND chamberwork; wages $14; also one to take care of children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages $18; good city reference required. Call at 722 Lexington av., corner 59th st.

ANY ONE CAN FIT DRESSES MOST BEAUTIFULLY with the Parisian Formula. No pay till satisfactorily taught. Purchasers this week will get easy terms of payment and $6 worth of latest Paris Patterns. Agents wanted home and abroad. Main Rooms 202 6th av., next to Macy's.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED dressmaker wanted—one who is well qualified to superintend the manufacture of skirts. Apply to L. DRYFOOS & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas st.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH SOME FURNITURE dealer or other party to furnish a house and take payment partly in board. Address T. W., box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted—At 73 East 4th st.; good reference required. E. SNIFFIN.

A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted at 146 West 47th st.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S nurse. Apply at 126 58th st., near 4th av.

BOWMAKERS WANTED—AT 637 BROADWAY; ONLY first class hands. UNION ADAMS & CO.

BUSINESS FOR LADIES—THOSE HAVING HAD EXperience as teachers preferred, or those associated with Sabbath schools; business genteel and remunerative. 1,143 Broadway, front office, second flight stairs.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAIST hands only need apply at 110 West 22d st.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—ONE CAPABLE OF SUPERintending the manufacture of neckties, bows, &c., and can take full charge of workroom. Address, stating expectations and references, H. R., box 122 Herald office.

HAIR SEWERS ON FRAMES WANTED—ALSO SMALL girls as apprentices. P. V. McBRIDE, 152 Bleecker st.

LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS CAN REALIZE $5 TO $8 every day by soliciting orders for an article needed everywhere. E. H. MARVIN, 643 Broadway, room 11.

LADY AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL—CAN MAKE money fast from first day; business respectable. Address LUCRATIVE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO. DESIRE TO ENGAGE THE SERvices of intelligent and competent women to fill various responsible positions; good salaries and permanent situations given to women of experience. Apply personally at the Superintendent's desk. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st., corner of 6th av.

R. H. MACY & CO. ALSO DESIRE TO ENGAGE A limited number of young women, who know how to write and figure correctly, to learn to become saleswomen in their fancy goods establishment; low salaries will be paid at first, with prospects for advancement to those who prove diligent and capable. Apply personally at the Superintendent's desk. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCES, TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at 25 West 29th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse. Apply today (Jan. 18), at 11 East 42d st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; good references required. Call at 54 West 52d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT GIRL, ABOUT 15, TO DO work of a floor; steady employment to good girl. Apply after 9 o'clock this morning, at 265 6th av., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in washing and ironing; city reference required. Apply at 145 East 18th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN during the day time, to board home. Apply at 111 Macdougal st. Mrs. BRADHER.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO to 17th st., to do plain cooking and general housework. Apply between 12 and 1 at 784 6th av., room 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; must be willing to assist with the chamberwork. Apply before 2 o'clock at 54 East 42d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply at 76 East [illegible] st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SHOE BOW makers; no others need apply. [illegible] A. M. at [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK, IN A SMALL private family; good references [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING AND [illegible] Apply at 146 East [illegible]

WANTED—FIVE GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRLS, FROM [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL, NOT OVER 15, TO MIND [illegible] Call between 10 and 12 [illegible] at 17 Waverley place.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE FOR A CHILD; A WET [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS [illegible] good references [illegible]

WAITRESS WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING [illegible] Apply at 140 [illegible] and 9 [illegible]

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A WAITRESS, WHO [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL, (COLORED OR [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, TO take charge of two small children; good city references required. Inquire at 152 West 22d st.

WANTED—MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE CAPABLE of cutting and fitting dresses. French woman preferred; best city reference required. Apply between 10 and 12, to-day, at 3 5th av.

146 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO COLORED WOMEN; ONE as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN the cloth business desires a situation; can give the best of reference and command some trade. Address S. H., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG colored man, as waiter in a private family; can give two years' reference from last place. Address W. T., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, HONEST AND SOBER, wants inside work of any kind; is an experienced bottler and packer; good references. Address WORK, box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as first class waiter in boarding house. Call on or address ARMSTRONG, 751 9th av., between 50th and 51st sts., all day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, AS COOK in a restaurant; is a first class pastry cook; good city reference. Call at or address 55 Forsyth street, room 11.

WANTED—A LINE OF GOODS TO SELL FROM sample, that are not bulky, in the States of New York and New Jersey. Address box 167 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO CHICAGO DEsires a few more agencies of manufacturers; hosiery, fancy or furnishing goods preferred. Address G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS cook or cook and carver, in a dining room or restaurant. Address for two days J. H. LITTLE, 723½ Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND PASTRY cook in a boarding house or private family; good references. Address M., 543½ West 33d st., Uptown Advertisement office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS ENGLISHman, aged 34, a good scholar, a situation in any capacity he can make himself useful in. Address TUNSTAL, 342 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER HABITS, a situation as porter in a store or hotel; wages not so much an object as steady employment. Inquire at 70 New Chambers st., room 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A YOUNG man just from England; best references from the first families of London. Address G. T., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD ADDRESS, to represent a house in the manufacture of silver-plated goods; one having a knowledge of the trade preferred. Address X. Y., box 139 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET OR BUTLER, by a German, of gentlemanly address and not afraid of work; speaks perfect English, French and Italian; first class references. Address B. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WATCHMAN in a store, warehouse or factory, by an honest, thoroughly competent and experienced man; best references given. Call on or address PETER DAVIS, 423 West 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS ITAlian, French and English cook, having the reputation of being the best caterer in this country; has been connected with a first class hotel and restaurant in this city for many years; best reference for ability. Call on or address BONDI, Adelphi Hall, corner Broadway and 52d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,452 Post office.

A SALESMAN, WITH A LARGE SOUTHERN TRADE, to sell lace goods; a liberal commission will be given. Address N. D. K., Herald office.

A—WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO HAS sold goods by sample, to a light, profitable outdoor business. No. 7 Warren st., room 29.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS PIANO salesman; has had four years' experience; no objection to the country; best references. Address J. B., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND thorough education, wishes a position as clerk or to assist in books; speaks and writes German and English fluently; can also furnish satisfactory references. Address R. F., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN BUSIness, is desirous of getting a situation in either a banker's, broker's or mercantile house; salary no object; can give good reference or security, whichever may be required. Address G. W., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—TO travel for a wholesale lace goods house; must have good business connections in Philadelphia and Boston. To a competent person liberal compensation and permanent engagement. Address SALESMAN, box 162 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE COMPETENT and produce satisfactory references. Apply at room 23, Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

DRUGS.—AN EXPERIENCED CITY DRUG CLERK desires a situation; licensed and good references. Address F. R. C., box 153 Herald office.

DRUG, FANCY OR COMMISSION BUSINESS.—SITUAtion wanted as salesman in store; best references; speaks German and French. Address D. B., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ONE speaking German preferred. Address, with salary expected, DRUGS, box 160 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 15 YEARS OLD, IN a wholesale fancy goods, Yankee notion or dry goods house; best city references given. Address E. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, a good penman and quick at figures; not afraid of work and handy with mechanical tools. Address T. R., 67 Pike st.

SALESMEN TRAVELLING WEST OR SOUTH, WITH dry or fancy goods, can make a liberal commission on a choice specialty for first class trade. Inquire at office 2, 813 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, HONEST, AN abstainer from drink and tobacco, and an A. P. S. of Great Britain, desires an appointment; English and American references. Address M. C. HEPWORTH, New York Post office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended and licensed. Inquire at 229 Broome street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THE retail house-furnishing hardware. Address, with reference, M. A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the [illegible] salary $500. Address COMMISSION DRY GOODS, box 229 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BOOKKEEPER WHO has had experience in keeping railroad accounts. Address, giving reference, &c., LOCOMOTIVE, station F.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY CLERK (AGED 25) desires a situation; best city reference. Address GATES, or inquire of JAMES N. HUSTED, 82 Warren st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE UMBRELLA HOUSE, a competent bookkeeper, with good reference. Apply to A. M. & R. DAVIES, 558 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE GROcery or commission house; can keep books and has had experience; best reference. Address TOLLINS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PARTY, A SITUation in a reliable produce commission house as traveller for consignments, and also salesman; references given. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STOCK OF DRY GOODS or Gent's Furnishing Goods; will pay from 25 to 50 per cent in cash, balance in Western Lands. WM. E. SHOOPE, 121 Broadway, room 2.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALES CLERK IN the office of a man clothing establishment; must be a good penman and a thorough arithmetician. Address, stating age and references, SUTHERLAND, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN TO ACT as treasurer for a first class travelling entertainment, to take an interest; investment required $2,000; large returns sure to be realized. Address ALPHA, box 120 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; three years in his last place. Can be seen at 64 West Washington place, in the rear, first floor.

A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO CAN SPEAK ENGLISH, wishes a situation as coachman; has no objection to go in the country. Call at 221 East 28th st. HERTZOG.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, SITUATION WANTED, by a [illegible] young man [illegible] experience [illegible] Address [illegible] H. REILLY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant [illegible] Address [illegible]

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED [illegible]

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman [illegible] Address J. L., No. 2 East [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man [illegible] Address P. D., Herald Branch office.

A YOUNG [illegible] MAN WISHES A SITUATION [illegible] Address JOHN, box 12, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom [illegible] gardening [illegible] Address COACHMAN, box 12 [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND [illegible] Call on or address [illegible] 1,265 Broadway [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED BY A [illegible] Address JOHN KELLIHER, [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN [illegible] Address GARDENER, 246 East [illegible]

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST [illegible] Address COACHMAN.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlishman; has good city reference. To be seen at A. Bonner's harness store, 57 and 59 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., or address R. H.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good city driver; sober, obliging; best city reference. Address C., Carriage Repository, 20 East 4th st.

FARMER.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS PRACTICAL farmer, not afraid to work, wishes a situation to take entire charge of a farm, or would work a farm on shares. Address JAMES COULSON, Millstone, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A THOrough practical married man, thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, outdoors and under glass; also the laying out and arrangement of a gentleman's place; is not afraid to work as well as to superintend; best of reference. Address Post office box 624 Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom; no objection to city or country; good reference. Address P. A. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family. Refers to Mr. Jones, of Davidson & Jones, 61 Wall st., or Randal H. Foote, 59 Exchange place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable single young man; has the best city reference from his previous employers. Call on or address W. B., No. 6 West 19th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man only a few months from Ireland; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address R. G., box 271 Plattsburg (N. Y.) Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, either in town or country; is willing and obliging in every way; best city reference. Address M. M. D., 153 West 28th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN NOT long in the country, as groom; would like to work with a gardener on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call on or address H. S., 73 Market st., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE; sells at sight. 340 6th av.

AN ASSISTANT OPERATOR WANTED—AT BURROUGHS' gallery, 278 Bowery.

A BOY WANTED—WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND, IN a lawyer's office. Address, with particulars, box 2,718 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, TO SELL THE best Puzzle out yet. Apply at 84 Bleecker st., first floor, front, from 9 till 11.

AN HONEST, ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN MAY hear of an opportunity of engaging in a reliable business, already established, by addressing OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 204 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and Evening. Demand for operators.

BOY WANTED—ONE ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, WHO writes a fair hand and correct in figures. Address box 5,556 Post office.

BOY OF GOOD ADDRESS—TO RUN ERRANDS, SWEEP office and make fire. Call this day, before 11, at rooms 10 and 11, 48 Broad st.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE AND INSURance office; must be of good address and reside with his parents. Apply after 9 o'clock at 923 6th av.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, BETWEEN 14 and 15; must reside in the city. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience and references, box 83 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACturing concern, to make himself generally useful; salary $3 per week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, B. & CO., box 3,955 Post office.

EMPLOYMENT.—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED AS DElivery or country agent. 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 10 to 4.

EXPERIENCED FIRE INSURANCE AGENT WANTED—As partner; splendid chance for the right man. Address J. W. L., Herald office.

GOOD EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED—TO CANvass this city and Brooklyn for the "Great Work of the Nineteenth Century." Call and examine, room No. 9 Howard Building, 176 Broadway. D. E. FISK & CO., Publishers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY STORE; one who understands the business. Apply at 147 av. C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD REFERence, to drive horses and make himself useful, at BOWNE'S Express, 779 3d av.

WANTED—$4 TO $8 DAILY—ENERGETIC MEN ALL this week. J. LATHAM & CO., room 22, 115 and 117 Nassau st.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 331½ Bowery.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GENTLEMAN; TO one with energy and perseverance a profitable position will be given; references required. Apply for two days to WHITING & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 19.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF New Jersey for the best selling shuttle sewing machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at the office of D. A. Newton & Co., 20 Cortlandt st., New York.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED GERMAN TO WORK on a farm in Westchester county; must be a good milker, handy on a farm and good in the vegetable garden. If references are satisfactory he can find a permanent situation by applying to A. ARMSTRONG, 21 Reade st., between 9 and 4 o'clock.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN FOR A DAILY NEWSPAper office wanted. Address, with full particulars, JOHNSON, Herald office.

A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—ONE COMpetent to take charge if required. Address A., box 143 Herald office.

ATTENTION!—WANTED TO GO WEST, TWO A NO. 1 decorators for draperies and paper. Apply to C. A. SCHMIDT, 85 Chambers st.

A GOOD GENERAL MODELLER ON FIGURES AND ornaments wants a permanent situation. Address MODELLER, care of F. A. Kliene, 137 Prince st.

A BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, OF GOOD REPUTATION and residing with his parents, desires a situation to learn the carriage making; good reference can be given. Address THOS. L. McCLAIN, box 1,512 Post office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED IN A GENtleman's residence, by a first class gardener, experienced in all branches of his profession, including landscape gardening. Address J. W., gardener, Herald office.

PRESSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN RUN A ROtary or execute the finest specimens of typography on large cylinders, to act as superintendent of a pressroom. Only first class men need apply to FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 Beekman st.

WANTED—A WATCHCASE SPRINGER AND FINisher. JOHN WARD, 16 Maiden lane.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER; MUST BE A COMPEtent, sober man. Apply at WHITNEY'S Brewery, 675 Washington st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS PLATE WORKERS, also a designer and modeler for silverware. GEORGE SHARP & CO., 4114 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—HORSE HAIR DRAWERS. APPLY TO J. COLLINS, hair manufactory, Greenville, Hudson county, N. J.

WANTED—AT CORWIN'S GALLERY, A PHOTOgrapher and ferrotyper, a fast and good operator. None but such need apply at 414 Grand street, New York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE IN A PRIVATE FAMily; woman to cook, wash and iron; man as waiter; must bring good references. Apply to A. VAUGHN DIMOCK, 25 Pine st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF sand glass and emery paper; must be thoroughly competent and acquainted with the business. Address H. S., box 259 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A DOWN TOWN STAtionery and printing establishment, by a young man who thoroughly understands the business and controls considerable trade. Address PRINTER, box 4,942 Post office.

WANTED—20 TO 30 COOPERS; STEADY WORK AND highest wages paid; only good men need apply. W. J. WILCOX & CO., 53 Vestry st.

$50.—A LICENSED ENGINEER WILL GIVE THE above bonus for a good job, marine or stationary. Recommendations may address, stating particulars, JOHN SCOTT, 67 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE placer pour soigner des enfants ou ménage. S'adresser au 2[illegible] East 26th st.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMme [illegible] Chambres [illegible] 27e st.

UN JEUNE HOMME PARLANT ANGLAIS, DESIRE [illegible] R. 199 Broadway [illegible]

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE placer [illegible] Adresse ALBINA, chez Mme. de Marest [illegible]

UNE JEUNE FRANÇAISE DE BONNE FAMILLE [illegible]

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE, PARLANT PURement [illegible] A. COMPLETE [illegible]

UN JEUNE HOMME ARRIVANT DE PARIS, AGÉ de 27 ans [illegible] ARTHUR.

UNE [illegible] BONNE [illegible] Adresse [illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

A [illegible]

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, CLAIRVOYANT [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 PARLOR, TWO LARGE BEDROOMS AND HALL Rooms, all four nicely furnished, with first class Board, at 361 Lexington avenue, near Fortieth street. Terms reduced. References.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, ROOMS, en suite or single, with or without Board, of a day and upwards, at [illegible], Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.

1ST HOUSE [illegible] SEVENTH AVENUE, AND FOR- [illegible] West, No. 205. [illegible] with Board [illegible] moderate.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENTLE- man and wife and [illegible] terms moderate. 61 East Fourth street.

1 DEPAU ROW, OR 145 BLEECKER STREET. FURnished Rooms, with Board [illegible] single persons. $15 and $16 per week [illegible] from $6 to $8.

2D FLOOR, FRONT, TWO ROOMS, COMMUNICATING, may be had, with board, at [illegible] West Thirty-second street, between [illegible] avenues.

$4 EACH OR $16 PER MONTH. SELECT BOARD [illegible] Room for [illegible] Central Park. [illegible] East Ninety-second street, near Fourth avenue.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large and very pleasant first floor back Room, with Board; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board, en suite or single; an elegant Suit of Rooms on parlor floor, private table if desired. References.

5 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY.—A DESIR- able woman as first class meat, oyster or order cook in a restaurant or saloon. Call in oyster saloon.

$5 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK FOR GOOD BOARD, with single Rooms. Day Board, [illegible] Lodgings [illegible] watchman at night. Dupont House, [illegible] street.

$6 TO $18.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with plenty of closet room, hot and cold water, [illegible] comforts. 252 West Fifteenth street.

$6 TO $8 A WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for couples or single gentlemen; hot and cold water in rooms. Apply at 130 Macdougal street, near Washington square.

14TH STREET, 108 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, for family and single gentlemen; first brown stone house from the corner. Good table; hot and cold water. Terms, $8 to $10.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Handsomely furnished Suit of two or three Rooms [illegible] exposure, third floor, with first class Board; location and references unexceptionable.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO HALL Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen. Reference.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Large, elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single; private table if desired; single Room, without board, $5 per week.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY desirable Rooms, en suite, fourth floor; suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, to let, with Board.

19 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with or without Board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References.

23 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, suitable for families and parties of gentlemen; table excellent; terms reasonable. Also table Board at $4 per week.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND block east of Broadway.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with first class table; terms $10 to $22.

24 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gilsey House.—Two Rooms to rent, with or without Board.

25 GREAT JONES STREET.—A FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to rent, furnished, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVE- nue.—One large, handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; reference required.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A fine large front Room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class Board; references exchanged.

31 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—A large, handsomely furnished second story front Room to let, with Board. Also a single Room.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—WILL LET, with Board, newly and handsomely furnished Rooms, on third floor, front; house strictly first class; references given and required; no children taken.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON THIRD and Fourth floors for gentlemen; home comforts; good table; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE AND elegant Rooms, with first class Board; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Two desirable Rooms, on upper floor, to be rented, with Board.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Table; also single Rooms for gentlemen; references.

43D STREET, WEST, 214, ONE BLOCK FROM BROADway.—Delightful Rooms on second floor for gentleman and wife with Board; also Rooms suitable for two gentlemen, at $7 to $8.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN family would let to gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class board; house contains all modern improvements. References exchanged.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Large and small furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with first class table; also a desirable office for a physician, and two large hall Rooms; references.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class; references exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A FINE SUIT of Rooms, large closets, to let, with Board; also a Room for single gentlemen; good table.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; central location; first class references.

60 PERRY STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, third story front Rooms; also Hall Room; good neighborhood; convenient to Bleecker and Hudson street cars.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

69 MADISON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVenth and Twenty-eighth streets.—A Suit of front Rooms on third and a large one on fourth floor, both affording excellent accommodations for married parties; house and locality first class.

72 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—BOARDING FOR A few gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, where there is comfort of a home; terms moderate; also table Board. Call all week.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY HAS two handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife, with Board for only. Apply for one week.

104 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—COMFORTABLE PARlor and Bedrooms to let; family private; good location; table first class, best of reference given; Rooms for gentlemen.

112 WEST SEVENTH STREET.—A FRONT Parlor and Bedroom adjoining; also a back Parlor and hall Bedroom, all furnished, without Board; gentlemen preferred. Inquire during the week.

114 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, TO TWO American gentlemen, one large Room, with Board; private family.

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE Suit of Rooms on second story, front, to let, furnished, with Board, together or singly. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large Suites of Rooms, [illegible] renting, on the second floor, with Board, house and location first class.

117 EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.— Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, large and [illegible] Rooms; all modern improvements; terms very moderate.

129 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife can find handsomely furnished Rooms with Board in a lady only.

130 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A LARGE [illegible] with first class Board. References.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEX- [illegible] with Board; suitable for married man and [illegible] gentlemen; location pleasant.

139 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH [illegible] family.

151 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET [illegible]

151 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET [illegible] Rooms, with Board [illegible]

156 [illegible] STREET, TO LET, WITH [illegible]

159 WEST [illegible] STREET, TO LET, [illegible]

166 [illegible]

216 WEST [illegible]

227 [illegible]

246 [illegible]

262 WEST [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, fire and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; terms moderate.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgant front Parlor and two Bedrooms, with ample closets, bath, &c., on second floor to let; superior Board; [illegible] private table. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO OR THREE gentlemen can have Rooms and Board in a private family, 58 West Nineteenth street. References.

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WANTED—BOARD, FOR THREE MONTHS, FOR A gentleman and his daughter, in a respectable private family; location west of Broadway, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address, with terms, conveniences, &c., LEXINGTON, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ENGAGED OUT DURing the day, Board in the vicinity of Union square; terms not to exceed $5 per week each. Address, for three days, G. M., station L, Harlem.

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HURON HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SIXTH street, opposite St. James Hotel. Freshly furnished and refitted. Rooms, in suits or singly, with or without Board. Lodgings $1 and upwards.

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A VERY FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—TO lease, a new built House, with Store and Basement, 25 by 50 feet, East Twenty-[illegible] street, next to the corner of Broadway. Apply at 823 Broadway.

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A.—TO LEASE, THE FIRST FLOOR OVER H. B. Jackson's new store, on Fifth avenue, near Twentythird street; suitable for first class tailor. Apply to H. H. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

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TO LET, THE FINE CORNER STORE, EAST BROADway and Canton street.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, IN A FINE HIGH stoop house, 63 Second avenue; references exchanged.

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TO LET—SECOND FLOOR 21 AND 23 ANN STREET, corner Theatre alley, 50x50, adapted for power company or light mechanical business. ROBERT H. GOFF, 77 Cedar street.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEment 524 Broadway, near Spring street; fine location for millinery or [illegible] possession. Apply to [illegible] BORLAND, 2 [illegible] Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, ON [illegible] street, [illegible] to let or lease, in perfect order; rent low, [illegible] possession. [illegible] Hudson street.

TO BAKERS.—TO LET, [illegible] STORE AND LARGE NEW four story [illegible] street, corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. Large first class [illegible] and bakehouse in [illegible] JOHN MATHEWS, [illegible] Nassau street, New York [illegible]

$50 PER MONTH. THIRD AVENUE BAKERY TO let. [illegible] D. MACK, Third avenue.

1,119 BROADWAY.—[illegible] TO LET FOR BUSI- [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—LARGE NUMBERS OF FURNISHED AND UN- [illegible]

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible] 277 West [illegible]

G[illegible]

Unfurnished.

A THREE [illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible]

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A LARGE, CHEERFUL, FURNISHED UPPER ROOM, to a gentleman only; gas, fire, &c.; terms moderate; in spacious first class dwelling No. 6 St. Mark's Place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

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A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET TO one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 36 Charlton street.

A SMALL ATTIC ROOM, WITH STOVE, TO LET, furnished, without Board, $12 a month, a [illegible] on the floor, to gentlemen only, references required. 33 Bond street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOMS to let, at 208 West Thirty-second street, between [illegible] and Ninth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, in the first class house 33 West Twentieth street, near Madison square; choice location.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, on first floor, hot and cold water, $6 per week, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen. 208 West Twenty-[illegible] street, near Seventh avenue.

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TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED, LARGE SIZED hall Room, to a single gentleman, in private house, 258 West Eleventh street, including bath and gas; rent moderate.

TO LET AT WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FOUR doors from Sixth avenue, two handsomely furnished front Rooms, on second floor. Call for three days at the Nevargas [illegible] house, 176.

TO LET IN A FRENCH FAMILY, FURNISHED, A large front Room for one or two gentlemen, or [illegible] single Room, at very moderate price. 65 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

TERMS MODERATE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Room; use of kitchen for cooking and washing; bath, hot and cold water; parlor [illegible]; fine location; [illegible] second street, near Broadway.

29 ST. MARK'S PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM SECOND avenue.—A neatly furnished Room, fire and gas, to gentleman, without board, $5; also hall Rooms, $3, bath, &c.

42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE.— A nicely furnished Room for gentleman, on second floor. Apply at BIGOT'S.

44 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR WEST of University place.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a French family; terms moderate; references required.

108 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One large third story front Room; also single Rooms for gentlemen. All very nicely furnished.

169 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on [illegible] floor, to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; has all modern improvements; pleasant location.

217 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms on first and second floors, without board.

316 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two Rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; all modern improvements; price merely nominal.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let for housekeeping or would be taken to Board, from $2 50 to $5 per week; neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE, ONE OF THOSE splendid French Suits of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, with all the modern improvements, cheap; also one furnished Flat and several 3 and 4 story brown stone Houses to let, cheap. Only high first class families need apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

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ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED FOR [illegible] Carpets, Jewelry, &c. [illegible] H. HARRIS, [illegible]

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A [illegible] PHYSICIAN [illegible]

A. [illegible] MALE PHYSICIAN [illegible]

A[illegible] Dr. GRINDLE [illegible]

A[illegible] IMMEDIATELY [illegible]

DR. [illegible] FOR LA- [illegible]

D[illegible]

DR. [illegible]

L[illegible]

L[illegible]

M[illegible]

N[illegible]

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BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—$75. 270 West Sixteenth street. Rent $15 per month.

DRUG STORE—ON STATEN ISLAND, CAN BE HAD very cheap by taking immediately; rent only $200 per year. Address R. F. B., box 190 Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—OLD stand, low rent; neatly fitted; average $12 to $14; price $1,000. Address E. L. T., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

DRUG STORE, FOR SALE, A WELL ESTABLISHED Drug store, in one of the principal avenues of the city; cheap rent. Inquire at 341 Third avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN FULTON STREET, Brooklyn; elegantly fitted up; long lease; to be sold on account the owner going to Europe. Apply for particulars at 11 Liberty street, first door.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A well established retail Boot and Shoe Store; stock from $2,000 to $2,500. Apply to GEORGE SILVER, 31 Murray st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO DRUG STORES, ON CORners of principal thoroughfares. Apply to J. S. DAVIDSON, any week, at W. H. Schieffelin & Co.'s, corner of Beekman and William streets.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, in a rapidly growing city, only a few miles from New York; the large store, old stock and low rent; owner wishes to retire from business; will offer very liberal terms for cash. Address DRUGGIST, box 1,775 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY IN THE UPPER part of the city, baking 15 barrels; sells most all over the counter. Apply at 407 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE, DOing a paying business; cause of selling, going in the wholesale business. Apply at 44 New Church street.

FOR SALE—THE BAR, BILLIARD AND OYSTER Saloon, 621 Sixth avenue, together with Lease, will be sold at auction this day (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, in one lot. Can be seen from 9 o'clock. Sale positive.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FINE [illegible] Store, in one of the most frequented streets in the city. [illegible] Fulton street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR Store, in good location, to be sold cheap. Address Madame CATHARINE VOGEL, 154 South Fifth avenue, near Broome street.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL UNDERTAKING STORE, [illegible] formerly belonging to [illegible] For terms apply [illegible] KEANS, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE, 12 YEARS' LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of [illegible]

FOR SALE, TOBACCO ROUTE, HORSE AND WAGON, $[illegible] Apply at [illegible] North [illegible]

FOR SALE—A DISTILLERY STORE, NOW DOING A [illegible] TILLERY, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM LAUNDRY, WITH COMPLETE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO A COMPETENT MAN, A COMMAND- [illegible]

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF HAT STORE [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE OYSTER [illegible]

FOR SALE—FOR ALL OYSTER, LIQUOR AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BUTTER STORE, IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

S[illegible]

S[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON. THURSDAY EVENING—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. FRIDAY—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS. SATURDAY MATINEE—BARBE BLEUE. SATURDAY NIGHT—LA PERICHOLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. West Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE. EVERY NIGHT will be acted (for the twentieth week) Mr. Augustin Daly's powerful drama of the times, entitled DIVORCE. Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nettie Mortimer, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, Edmund Pierce, John Burnett, Godfrey, W. Beekman and others. The box sheet is open daily from 8 till 6, and seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS of DIVORCE.

24TH "DIVORCE" MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock. 200th performance of "DIVORCE" Saturday, January 27.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
JOSH HART..........514 BROADWAY. ....Manager
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL FEMALE DANSEUSES.
THE CHARMING HART-INI SISTERS,
Mlle. THOLEY-INI, Mlle. WILD-INI, Mlle. WHITE-INI, } AT MATINEE.
assisted by Mlle. DE VERE and the HOLT SISTERS.
PROFESSOR HILTON
and his Three Talking and Singing Heads.
WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK.
An entire New Olio, introducing all the Mammoth Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.

TIME TABLE.

7:45—Curtain rises.
7:59—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:01—Brothers Worthman's Sweet Dance.
8:05—Cerbara's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Farce Crew," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:15—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:30—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
8:50—Quartet, "We Come, Strangers of Earth."
8:55—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Pedina Sassi.
9:00—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:21—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:34—Pas de Gnomes, by Adrienne, Bamolina, Pelicnita, Marquesi.
9:40—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:45—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
9:55—The Infant Ballet Troupe.
9:57—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:00—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:05—Professor Schindl and Pupils.
10:07—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:17—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:27—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:00—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.

In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
in consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—Herald.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE of
GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and Mr. CHARLES W. FISH.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.— RECONSTRUCTED.
REINFORCED WITH GENUINE
WIT AND HUMOR.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
THE ROOSTER.
BROADWAY MILLINERS.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
FOOLING WITH THE WRONG MAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY.
Twenty-third st., and Sixth av., near Booth's Theatre.
Success of SHOO FLY and THE BRIGANDS.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. ROCKEFELLER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY. THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY. THE BRIGANDS.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY. THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY. THE BRIGANDS.
Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
ANOTHER GALA NIGHT.
This inimitable humorous entertainment, received last evening with continuous roars of laughter, will be repeated to-night,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For pure fun nothing equals these JARLEYS.

FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS FOR ladies, by Dr. Colton, this P. M. at 3, in Cooper Institute, large hall.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK, Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street.
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freak of nature; the greatest male model; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

PAUL FALK'S
POPULAR CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, AT THE PAVILLON,
888 BROADWAY, 888
between Great Jones and Fourth streets,
GREAT CONCERT
of the VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
PAUL FALK.

FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS FOR ladies, by Dr. Colton, this P. M. at 3, in Cooper Institute, large hall.

"GLEEMAN HEARTS," STRAUSS WALTZES INTROduced at Grand Duke's ball. "Life Let Us Cherish," Each 75c. "John Anderson," "Helen" Galops, 35c. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

CARD MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORgan, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street). Established 1858. Day and evening. J. JAY WATSON, Director. Circulars made free.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE A FEW more pupils on the piano; also a few schools; best references; terms moderate. Address H. BARCALOW, 128 East 73 [illegible] street, or 76 Bowery.

A HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE cheap, or will be exchanged for a piano or furniture. Apply to BATTISON, [illegible] avenue, near Fortieth st.

BEAUTIFUL SONG—20 YEARS OLD, WITH A [illegible] Air and French words by King [illegible] English words by Robert Dale Owen [illegible] SCHUBERTH & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

CHOIR BOYS OF EXPERIENCE MAY OBTAIN [illegible] IGNATIUS, Herald office.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA LEADERS.—A [illegible]

W[illegible]

THE BALL SEASON.

A[illegible]

F[illegible] ANNUAL BALL [illegible] WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND [illegible] DEPARTMENT [illegible] ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1872 [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8. FAREWELL TO THE FLORENCES.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
The engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
positively closes with the present week. It is therefore respectfully suggested by the management that advantage should be taken of the few nights afforded to witness Mr. FLORENCE'S wonderful representation of the character of OBENREIZER, in Dickens' touching Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.
The piece, which is deeply interesting, is produced with new scenery, accessories and all of the [illegible] of parts.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. FLORENCE FOR THE LAST TIME BUT TWO AS OBENREIZER.
SATURDAY, AT 2,
LAST NO THOROUGHFARE MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.— In grateful recognition of the brilliant success which has attended the protracted engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
the management have offered them the compliment of a
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
the acceptance of which has been courteously acknowledged, and
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING
announced as the one selected for the occasion. Mr. FLORENCE will appear, for the last time but two, as OBENREIZER, the Swiss, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MESSRS. BAKER & COLE have this day concluded their negotiations with the principals of the EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY, and respectfully advise public announcement that the agreement secured for this establishment a troupe of expert athletes and equestrians whose performances, the initial one of which will be given on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, will undoubtedly gain for them an American endorsement of the justice of their transatlantic fame. The means of comfort and convenience at the Grand Opera House will add zest to the enjoyment of an entertainment which, even when of moderate merit, is so universally popular.
JANUARY 17, 1872.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTEENTH CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
with Mme. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncelle.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50c.
Tickets for sale at 701 Broadway and Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The performance will commence with the new burlesque of
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
in which Miss PAULINE MARKHAM
and Miss BELLA HOWITT
WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE,
supported by an efficient BURLESQUE COMPANY.
To conclude with the great moral Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM,
in which the favorite actor, lately from Europe, Mr. W. T. KEENE,
will make his first appearance.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
the beautiful Drama, in two acts, entitled
RAFFAELE, THE REPROBATE,
and farce, THE ARTFUL DODGER.
MONDAY, JANUARY 22, the protean artist,
Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in his great sensation, ON HAND.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..........R. W. BUTLER
A CONGREGATION OF STAR ARTISTS.
UNPRECEDENTED PATRONAGE NIGHTLY.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
The Funniest Man Living. Valentine Vox Outdone.
THE LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
AND GRAND BALLET.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY.
Hughey Dougherty, Coes, Ashcroft and Wambold.
A GRAND OLIO PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
Last nights of the great drama of the

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	HOUSES CROWDED.
WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	GREAT HIT. EVERY ACT ENCORED.

THE BROTHERS DEVERE. BRIGANDS OF CALABRIA.
Friday evening, farewell benefit of Miss KATE RAYMOND.
The celebrated eccentric comedian and Ethiopian delineator, Mr. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY, will shortly appear in a new drama written expressly for him, entitled ZIP.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Last nights of the New Play of
MONALDI, with
Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and
Miss GRISWOLD,
supported by a complete company.
In active preparation, and shortly to be produced, a New Society Play entitled
MARRIAGE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. CHARLES MATTHEWS.
£1,000 A YEAR AND THE CRITIC.
MAN AND WIFE ON MONDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

SENSATION. THE SENSATION. THE SENSATION.	A GREAT HIT.	THE SLAVE'S DREAM. THE SLAVE'S DREAM. THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

ALL THE TABLEAUX AND SONGS ENCORED.

BINDLEY, THE MUSICAL WONDER. THE LOPEZ FAMILY. MOST EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTS. TONY PASTOR, JENNY ENGEL, MARTHA WREN, JAS. COLLINS, &c.	MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 18, at 8.
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor,
Sig. P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats secured at the Academy and 114 Broadway.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

HARRINGTON'S OPERA HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CORRY & HARRINGTON, Proprietors. The largest theatre in the State. Stars and Combinations having vacant dates can arrange on favorable terms for six or more nights at the above named Opera House, by applying to or addressing the undersigned. MORRIS SIMMONDS, Dramatic Agency, 809 Broadway, or the Proprietors.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Rehearsal Friday, January 19, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PROFESSOR MULDER FABBRI'S OPERA.
Directors..........R. Mulder, W. Formes, Th. Habelmann.
Triumphant success of
L'AFRICAINE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), JAN. 17, 1872,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF L'AFRICAINE,
with the same immense cast.
Seats at Schirmer's music store and at the Theatre.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added. The "Chamæleon," the great optical illusion, by which you see the [illegible] body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS FOR ladies, by Dr. Colton, this P. M. at 3, in Cooper Institute, large hall.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the fourth Lecture and Exhibition, for ladies only, in the large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 18. Doors open at 2½; commence at 3 o'clock.

FIVE DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 35 CENTS.— Best Songs, Waltzes, Galops, Quadrilles, by Gumbert, Abt, Mendelssohn, Faust, Strauss, Bertie, Parlow, Zikoff. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS [illegible] M. V. MERRELL'S [illegible]

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO, carved legs and Chickering make, [illegible] at a reasonable price, and can be seen at 203 [illegible] Thirty-[illegible] street, between the hours of 12 and 4.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL DISpose of their elegant [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, [illegible] W. H. [illegible]

A [illegible] GRAND SQUARE ROSEWOOD PIANO [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible] PIANOFORTE [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AT BARGAINS [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

Senator Carpenter Sawing the Civil Service Board.

Sumner Hoist with His One-Term Petard.

"Beware of the Vidders"—A Warning to the House.

"ARBITRATION" OR THE QUAKER GUN.

The Race for the Vice Presidency—Colfax First, Boutwell Second, Blaine a Bad Third, Wilson Withdrawn.

TOBACCO AND INTERNAL TAXES.

Woman Suffrage Worsted in the Senate and Struggling Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1872.

Severe and Sarcastic Criticism of Civil Service Reform in the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull drove another nail into his political coffin, at least in the estimation of radical agitators, by reporting adversely to a request for the use of the Senate Chamber for the Judiciary Committee to give the Woodhullites a public hearing. He also stated that the committee would soon report on the main petition, that for a declaratory act enforcing the fourteenth amendment in their behalf. The character of that report is readily predicted, because it will doubtless be drawn by Senator Carpenter, who, though in favor of woman suffrage, does not as a lawyer believe in the Woodhull plan.

Mr. Chandler reported and secured the passage of a bill granting the Philadelphia city iceboats power to use more steam than the regulations now allow. Mr. Blair also reported a bill relative to supplying artificial limbs to maimed officers and soldiers. It was amended on Mr. Conkling's motion so as to include within its benefits officers below the grade of captain. The galleries were well filled and there was a large number of privileged persons on the floor of the Senate. Senator Carpenter having announced his intention to debate the civil service commission plan of reform. The interest in this subject is, of course, very great in a city, so large a portion of whose population must be affected by its provisions. Before the hour of one arrived Senator Morrill reported favorably from the Finance Committee the House bill enforcing the eight hour law and providing for the payment of mechanics and others whom the superviceableness of supervising architects and other functionaries who have thought they knew what was meant better than the law makers, and have, therefore, deducted two hours difference of time from the pay of men in government employ.

At one o'clock Mr. Carpenter took the floor and proceeded to deliver in an easy and graceful manner a sharp and telling argument in opposition to the civil service scheme. He argued that the President had yielded to clamor in endorsing the plan, and that the second sober sense of the people would be the other way. Mr. Carpenter was quite facetious and made many happy hits of wit and satire. His reference to the one-term proposition of Mr. Sumner was of this class, and the Wisconsin Senator created a hearty laugh by describing in the quiet way and with the clear and musical voice, which are parts of his personality, the introduction of an amendment to the proposition by which no Senator or Representative should ever be re-elected. He described Mr. Sumner, forced by his devotion to principle, as taking up his hat and leaving the Chamber, and ended a piece of keen wit by exclaiming, "All hail to the one term! Farewell to the Senator from Massachusetts!" It would be a sorrowful hour when the Senate lost that great man; but all human ills can be borne." "Civil Service reform" were, in his estimation, but catchpenny words. Change was not always reform. It was better to stand by what had generally worked well, rather than establish a policy copied from monarchial surroundings, and calculated to create a privileged class. Mr. Carpenter's line of opposition turned on this, and also on the legal objection that it was not possible to delegate the appointing power to any source other than that provided by the constitution, which was the Executive "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." If Congress could legalize a plan by which the President should be confined to one of three men chosen in the proposed way, why could it not determine who that man should be without examination. He was very funny in contrasting such what the new rules required of copying clerks and did not require of department heads. A petty consul must be a citizen of the United States, but the Secretary of State need not be. A copying clerk must know how to read and write, but the Attorney General is not required to do so. He understood the Advisory Board to be now engaged in grouping the several grades of officials, but the government was, he thought, groping in the dark. Towards the close of his argument, which occupied an hour and a half, Mr. Carpenter raised considerable merriment by funny references to the questions that would be addressed to competing applicants. He asked what chemistry would have to do with a messenger or even a clerk's duties, and declared that for one he knew no more about chemistry than he now knew of the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem. Of the latter, however, he did some day expect to know something, for, thank God! he would not have to stand a competitive examination for admission within them.

The Senator was severe on the "schoolmaster" plan, asking why the young man who stayed at home should have a better chance that he who went to the field, simply because the latter did not glibly tell how far the earth and moon were apart or which were the four principal rivers emptying into the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Carpenter was followed by Mr. Trumbull in a brief speech, which, while effective in pointing out the evils of patronage, was, critically speaking, more damaging to the plan of the Civil Service Commission than even Mr. Carpenter's open attack. Mr. Trumbull charged the abuse on the manipulation of the appointing power, wrought through the use of patronage by members of Congress. The machine great evil, in his opinion, and if abolished and fixed tenure of office established, the civil service would come round all right. The Illinois Senator did not believe our officials were uneducated or not possessed of sufficient intelligence, nor had he any great faith in the competitive system. This was a severe blow to the scheme in the House of its friends, and Mr. Curtis, who sat on a sofa near by, evidently felt it. Mr. Trumbull was very adroit in handling the President's endorsement, and by having read portions of the reports where it was stated how large a waste was estimated to occur in the collection of revenue through incompetent officials managed to arouse the activity of Senators like Sherman and Morton, who have charge of administration interests when they are assailed. Mr. Trumbull was followed in another speech by Messrs. Sherman, Morton and Edmunds, the latter holding the floor when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The discussion developed the fact that the administration wing of the party do not care for the scheme, and that there is a more than latent opposition against the proposed plan awaiting the debate full tide and grip.

Warm Debate on the Widow Williams' Pension in the House—Absence of the Speaker.

In consequence of the illness of his child the Speaker announced that he would be absent from the chair for a few days. Mr. Fabens took the chair to fill the chair during that time. There was another animated discussion over an unfortunate woman asking for a pension this morning, which so affected the congressional nerves of members as to render further legislation impossible, and after the termination of the wrangle business ended for the day. Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Pensions unanimously reported a bill asking that a pension be granted to Martha B. Williams. The Commissioner of Pensions had rejected the claim upon the ground of insufficient proof that the soldier had contracted the disease of which he died while in the army. Mr. Garfield opposed the bill in deference to the Commissioner of Pensions, whose decision would be overruled in case this bill passed. He thought the Commissioner ought to know whether the proof was insufficient, and he would not take the responsibility of administering a rebuke to him, which such action would be in effect. Mr. Moore said the proof in the case was overwhelmingly sufficient to convince every member on the committee that it was a just case, and he hoped the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would find satisfaction in being able to wring a few dollars from a poor widow for taxes and refuse to grant a deserved pension to one who needed it. He thought the men composing the Committee of Pensions quite as able to decide the question of testimony as the Commissioner of Pensions. They found the proof ample to satisfy them that it was a proper case for legislation, since it had failed to be favorably decided by him. Mr. Farnsworth thought quite likely the Commissioner knew nothing about it. He had received astonishing decisions from that gentleman, who, upon investigation, knew nothing of them, the decisions being the work of some clerk. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, spoke eloquently for the widow and for the modification of the laws which rendered such a discussion necessary. He was satisfied this was a just bill and ought to pass. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, managed to interrogate upon the merits of the question several times, but failed to take issue with anyone and gave his co-operation for its passage. The controversy grew quite animated, and, after Mr. Garfield succeeded in amending by limiting payment to the time of the passage of the act, Mr. Moore moved the previous question and the bill passed.

The Vice Presidential Nomination—Colfax and Boutwell Favorites—Blaine Going Down—Wilson Nowhere.

Republican candidates for the Vice Presidency are not as numerous as they were a few weeks ago. Mr. Colfax's modest self denial, as expressed in a recent declaration of readiness to again immolate himself on the "altar of his country," has proved a bombshell among the ambitious. Possession of the bauble, generally sneered at and derided when obtained, was the covered desire of many men within the ruling party. The present incumbent being believed to be fairly out of the way, the contest for succession narrowed, it was supposed, to the candidate who could obtain a majority of New England votes in the Nominating Convention. The President and Mr. Colfax being both from the West, it was believed that a successor of the latter would naturally come from the East. The chief candidates were understood to be Senator Wilson and Secretary Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Speaker Blaine, of Maine. The issue of the Butler fight was regarded as laying out the Senator, and Mr. Blaine became the favorite. Even after the announcement from Colfax that "Barkis is willin'," friends of the Speaker declared their belief that he would beat the present incumbent at the Philadelphia Convention. Within the past week, however, a change has come over the spirit of their dream, and it is now conceded that Mr. Blaine lies slain in the sawdust. Senator Morrill and Representative Lynch, of Maine the first quietly and the last openly, have resisted the Speaker's pretensions. Mr. Blaine himself has done his best to give intensity to this opposition by acts against the one in his official position and against the other in State affairs, which were not likely to mollify them and enable him to secure a united delegation. The announcement of Mr. Colfax's candidacy has been used by Blaine's opponents, and their journals at home have come out for the present incumbent's re-election. Leading papers in Maine now intimate that Mr. Blaine has withdrawn from the candidacy. The same intimation is made here. It is conceded that the Speaker is wise in this determination; for, judging by the feeling he has aroused in the arrangement of the committees and other matters, there would be but little chance for him. The revenue reformers are dissatisfied because the Speaker did not give them entire control of the shaping of fiscal legislation, and the protectionists are angry even even to bitterness at what they denounce as treachery to them. The White House is regarded as unfriendly to Blaine, because the Speaker has, in its opinion, pursued the same policy as he followed in the House—as, for instance, using his position as chairman of the State Republican Committee to eliminate the resolutions endorsing the administration which were drafted for presentation to the State Convention. All of these things make it evident that Mr. Blaine's chances for the Vice Presidency have for the present "gone where the woodbine twineth."

The interference by Senator Wilson in Butler's contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts has made the latter a foe strong enough to defeat all Vice Presidential aspirations. The programme of the Butlerites was to secure the reconstruction of the republican party by bringing in the labor reform element and electing the General to the Executive chair, obtain a Legislature favorable to them, unite on Henry Wilson as a fit candidate for the second place on the national ticket, and when elected thereto fill his vacant seat in the Senate with Wendell Phillips or some one else on whom they might agree, and Butler to be the Secretary of State in Grant's next administration.

All of this it is declared was defeated by Mr. Wilson's return from Europe and the casting of his influence against them. So the Butler radicals are all against Mr. Wilson. As to Mr. Colfax they are indifferent, their real choice being Secretary Boutwell, who, it is whispered, has the good wishes of the President in such a movement. There seems no objection to Mr. Boutwell's changing his base from the Treasury to the Senate chamber, to the gratification of all concerned. The Secretary is regarded by the better informed as the choice of the President for the second place with him, and, with the strong feeling as to location which exists, and will hereafter be more openly developed, the Secretary may be the coming man" at Philadelphia. Pennsylvania is not quite certain as to the trustworthiness of Mr. Boutwell. He has been with them in the main on protection, but is regarded as very unsound on railroad issues. There seems no other name now discussed which is at all likely to affect Mr. Colfax's ambition and reluctantly expected honors.

Evening Reception by the President.

The first public evening reception by President Grant at the Executive Mansion this evening was largely attended by citizens and strangers, together with officers of the Cabinet, of the army and navy, several of the Diplomatic Corps and members of both houses of Congress. The visitors, after being presented to the President and Mrs. Grant, passed into the East Room, which, with the vestibule, presented a gay scene of promenaders. The music of the Marine Band enlivened the occasion.

Reception at the British Minister's.

Sir Edward and Lady Thornton gave their first reception of the season to-night, which was attended by foreign ministers, Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President of the United States, various members of Congress, together with other persons of distinction and private citizens, and a large number of ladies. It was a brilliant entertainment.

The Myra Bradwell Woman Lawyer Case.

Senator Carpenter to-day argued the case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court. The case involved the question of woman's right to practice under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It was contended that by virtue of those amendments all citizens, without distinction of color or sex, and, when a woman, without reference to marriage, are entitled to practice any trade, profession or pursuit which they may choose as an avocation. In this case the plaintiff, who is a married woman, sought to be admitted to the bar in Illinois, and the application was refused on the ground that as she was a married woman she could not be a competent citizen, which her counsel The case was heard here in review, and Senator Carpenter took occasion to declare his views in favor of woman suffrage. Mrs. Bradwell is the editress of the Chicago *Legal News*.

The Military Division of the South Abolished.

A general order of the War Department announces that, by direction of the President, the Military Division of the South is discontinued. The commanders of the departments of the South and of the Gulf will report direct to the headquarters of the army.

The personal staff of the late Major General Halleck will report for duty with their proper commanders. The general staff officers of the division will report for orders to the chiefs of their respective departments. The records of the division will be turned over to the Headquarters of the Department of the South, except such as are not needed there, which will be forwarded to Washington by Captain R. N. Scott Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Tobacco Interest Before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning gave a hearing to representatives of the tobacco interests. Samuel W. Bailey, of Virginia, representing the tobacco interests of that State, said the manufacturers were doing very little business, because an impression existed that there would be a change in the law, and this made them cautious. The bulk of the tobacco is in warehouse or factory. He should like to have a declaration made at an early day as to what would be done in the way of legislation, or that nothing at all would be done, so that all parties might have some degree of security and transact their business understandingly. In reply to a question why they did not manufacture for export duty, he said some in Richmond and Petersburg are engaged doing so exclusively, but those who manufacture for home consumption are afraid the tobbaco is shipped from Virginia for foreign markets through New York, as Richmond has no line of steamers. New York, therefore, has the advantage of Richmond, the former possessing large pecuniary means, which enable the dealers there to hold tobacco in their own factories and to profit by the markets. Those whom he represented asked of Congress a uniform tax of sixteen cents on tobacco and the principal reason for this was that it would give all the revenue heretofore claimed from tobacco, and was the only rate of tax that would give satisfaction and result in a permanent settlement of the question. If the tax were thirty-two cents it would destroy the lower grades of manufacture.

Thomas Carroll, of New York, in explanation of one of the branches of the subject, gave the reasons why tobacco was manufactured cheaper in Canada than in the United States, which were the cheaper price of sugar, licorice and labor and less restrictions on manufacture and transportation.

Mr. J. B. Evans, of New York, representing the New York Tobacco Board of Trade, said they were in favor of bonded warehouses, which they, at least, thought would do no harm, but believed they were of immense benefit to them and the government. There were sixteen bonded warehouses; five of them in New York, two in Philadelphia, one in Oregon, one in California, one in Boston, two in Baltimore, one in New Orleans and one in Mobile. Many dealers in the South were not able to carry the amount of stock unmanufactured in the summer, and hence the necessity of bonded warehouses. The manufacturers have to apply to capitalists for assistance. No money can be advanced by the latter unless the tobacco is in their possession, and they can control it. New York exports from six to eight million pounds of pressed tobacco annually. The Board of Trade wanted Congress to place them on the same platform that Secretary Boutwell does the merchants of other commodities or the customs. They claimed the same privilege as do the importers, of having the benefit of the bonded warehouses for three years.

Mr. EVANS did not thing that there had been fraud in a single instance as to these bonded warehouses. If there had been any loss it resulted from having several grades of taxes.

Mr. BAILEY said his side of the question had been taken by surprise, not expecting the subject of bonded warehouses would come up to-day. He desired a continuation of the hearing.

After some conversation it was agreed by the committee there should be a postponement until next Tuesday morning, when representatives of all kinds of tobacco manufacture are expected to be heard.

Mr. CARROLL said he would present the argument of the commission of merchants in the form of a bill.

Christian Piper, of St. Louis, representing a large portion of the Western manufacturers, will oppose the bonded warehouse system as applicable to home consumption, apart from the purposes of exportation.

Tobacco Tax Decisions.

The question having been brought to the attention of the Internal Revenue office as to whether tobacco which had been stored in a factory, and before removal damaged by fire, would be subject to tax, the Office decides that under such circumstances no liability attaches to the manufacturer. Upon the question of the liability to taxation of tobacco shipped in bond, but lost at sea, the Commissioner responds that the Courts have decided that such tobacco is liable to tax under circumstances of that character.

A number of representatives of firms interested in the tobacco trade had an interview with the Chief of the Internal Revenue Division in charge on matters belonging to tax on tobacco, &c., to-day; but beyond a general conversation there resulted no business of importance or significance to the trade.

The Quakers and the President.

The President was visited this afternoon by a delegation from the New York Society of Friends, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Willetts, William H. Macy, Thomas Folk, Effingham Cook and G. C. Macy, who presented a memorial adopted by the yearly meeting of friends, to the President and Congress, expressing joy at the settlement of our differences with Great Britain by treaty negotiations, instead of resorting to war, and entreating for a settlement of national difficulties by arbitration, rather than by resorting to the sword. The delegation also thanked the President for the continuation of a policy which secured peace with the Indian tribes, and for the policy of the administration as to a peaceable solution generally of important questions.

The President returned thanks for the visit and explained that the administration would always be devoted to the interests of peace consistent with national honor.

The interview lasted nearly half an hour, during which an agreeable conversation ensued on topics of a general character. The President promised to give the memorial presented by the delegation earnest attention.

The Farragut Prize Cases.

The Farragut prize cases, in the Supreme Court of this district, were to-day referred, by consent of counsel, to a board of arbitration, consisting of W. H. Payne, of Boston; Thomas J. Durand, of this city, and G. A. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with the understanding that the parties may appeal from the decision of the Board to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices at a meeting to-day decided to report the so-called Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill without any except trifling amendments. The report will probably be presented to-morrow.

Encouragement of the Shipping Interest.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Townsend, received in our columns yesterday.—

A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE SAFETY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND MAIL PASSENGERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWENTY IRON STEAMSHIPS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to dispose of such vessels and material now on hand in and about the navy yards as may be deemed unfit for the service, and to have such of the same, and the proceeds of the same, as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. That there be appropriated in connection with the receipts of the Navy Department, for purchase of steam vessels of the American merchant marine, not less than twenty nor more than forty steamships, and any ocean steamship now afloat, at a cost not exceeding one million of dollars each.

SEC. 3. That such vessels may be chartered to any responsible American citizen, or to any American company or citizens, upon such terms as may be deemed proper by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 4. That the officers of the commanders of the United States Navy, and to be at the disposal of the United States Government, with competent crews, ready to be granted to any citizen or citizens within the United States.

SEC. 5. That vessels so chartered shall be used for steam, of course, through the proposed long measurement, wherever built, shall be always American registers, but such vessels shall not be allowed to engage in any coastwise navigation, and all articles and engine materials to be used in the construction of vessels of over two thousand five hundred tons measurement shall be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 6—That a detective squad to the duties shall be allowed on all articles of stores, ship chandlery or repairs for vessels engaged in foreign trade.

SEC. 7. That any subsidies to be granted shall be confined to vessels built and commanded by American citizens.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

On Monday afternoon George Tarrain, aged fifteen, of Newburg skated from the place to New Hamburg, eight miles further north on the Hudson, in company with some young friends. He started alone on the return and has not been heard of since then. It is supposed that he skated into a large "air hole" in the ice about three miles north of Newburg and was drowned. A reward of $10 has been offered for the recovery of the body within two weeks.

WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Josephine McCarty Shooting Two Gentlemen in a Car at Utica.

ANOTHER FISK-MANSFIELD CASE

Quarrel as to Free Love and the Purchase of a House.

An Innocent Man Killed—The Ball from the Revolver Passed Through the Face of One Man Into the Heart of Another.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Murderess Said To Be an Abortionist.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872.

This morning "pent up Utica" was the scene of a tragedy never equalled in horror in the city's history. Oneida county has been a familiar theatre for murderers, and the hangman's duty has been frequently done; but for a parallel to the crime now chronicled there is no record in local annals. A woman was at the bottom of it all. A woman's brain devised the murderous plan, and a woman's nerve coolly executed it. The particulars are as follows:—

This morning, about ten o'clock, Milton H. Thomson, a well-known insurance agent of Utica, entered a street car, in company with his nephew, Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburg. A few minutes later the car halted, in response to the signal of

A TALL, PORTLY LADY,

who was heavily veiled. The female seated herself immediately opposite Thomson. She was observed to lean forward and address him, and seems to have been disappointed and incensed at the reply. She made a quick, sharp gesture of distress, and a moment later sprang to her feet.

PRESENTED A REVOLVER AT THOMSON'S HEAD

and fired. The ball entered his right cheek, passing thence out through one of the nostrils and finding lodgment in the heart of Henry H. Hall, who occupied a seat by the side of Thomson. The woman, quick as thought, stepped to the rear of the car, opened the door and sprang from the platform without opposition. Thomson, believing himself to be fatally wounded, asked that his wife be immediately sent for. An occupant of the car who was supporting Thomson's head observed that young Hall's body was resting in an unnatural position against the end of the car. He spoke to him, but the sound entered the ears of the dead.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HALL'S DEATH

created a greater panic among the already terrified passengers, and it was not until the car had reached the city that the conductor gained sufficient self-possession to ring to a standstill. The murdered man was removed to the Butterfield House. Thomson signified his wish to be assisted to his office, where physicians subsequently attended him. His injuries, although painful, are not dangerous.

THE WOMAN WALKED QUIETLY

down Genesee street, directly in the rear of the car she had just left. At the City Hall, where intelligence of her crime had preceded her, she was arrested by Officer Supple. She offered no opposition, and until three o'clock this afternoon was not aware that she had killed young Hall and had not killed her intended victim. The writer had an interview with the murderess this afternoon. She gives the name of Josephine McCarty. Her home is in Albany. She swears that Thomson ruined her, and after securing her confidence to a degree where she entrusted him with all her funds, took advantage of her by foreclosing a mortgage, which leaves her and her three children homeless and penniless. She claims that

THOMSON IS THE FATHER OF HER CHILDREN.

The friends of this gentleman say that the woman is one of the most desperately vicious blackmailers in the country. In Albany she was known as Doctress Emma Burleigh, alias Virginia Seymour. She has been under arrest for various offences in that city. Thomson, the intended victim, has been in business in Utica for many years. He has borne the reputation of a somewhat "rapid" individual, but is at present exemplary in all respects.

THE MURDERED MAN, HALL.

Hall was a thriving young coal merchant of Ogdensburg. He leaves a wife and child. The woman manifests much grief over the death of the "wrong man," but expresses no sorrow when referring to her attempt to kill Thomson. She frequently makes use of this expression:—"There's plenty of law in this country, but precious little justice."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday gives the following additional particulars:—

On Saturday last Mrs. Josephine McCarty, of Albany, came to the Butterfield House, in this city, where she engaged rooms for herself and her three children—aged two, five and seven years respectively. Nothing peculiar as to her appearance, conduct or the object of her visit seems to have been noticed by the clerks or attendants at the house. Some time during yesterday forenoon she left the house, and when the ten o'clock street car from New Hartford, John Reed, conductor, approached the residence of Milton H. Thomson, 321 Genesee street, she was noticed by the conductor standing on the sidewalk south of the house. She allowed the car to pass, but when Mr. Thomson, accompanied by a friend, stepped from the door of his house, she signalled the car and took her seat nearly at the same time with Mr. Thomson and his friend. She sat in the rear corner of the car on the west side, Mr. Thomson occupying a seat directly opposite. After the car started the conductor collected the fares and took his place on the platform. When about opposite the house of Mr. O. R. Matteson, the woman rose to her feet and addressed some remarks to Mr. Thomson, which none of those in the car with them, so far as we can learn, understood. The reply, if there was any, was equally low. Mrs. McCarty leaned over, holding her ear down as though to catch the reply. Immediately afterward the report of a pistol was heard and at the same instant Mr. Thomson threw his head back against the side of the car. Blood started profusely from the lower part of his face, which he endeavored to stanch with his handkerchief. His friend Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburg, was seated beside him when the shot was fired, and sprang to his feet, falling in a way to hide his face. Of course, the report of the pistol created great consternation in the car. The woman attempted at once to leave the car, which was under rapid motion. Edward Loughlin, one of the passengers, caught hold of her dress and told her not to jump, thinking that Mr. Thomson had shot himself and frightened Mrs. McCarty. The conductor stopped the car to secure the assistance of Mr. Thomson, and the woman stepped off and walked rapidly away, leaving her muff behind her. The conductor requested Isaac Tapping to follow her, give her the muff, and keep an eye on her. All of [illegible] the surroundings. The Mr. Tapping did. She car started again it being discovered to convey Mr. Thomson to the Butterfield House. Up to this time none on the car had not learned the full extent of the terrible tragedy which had occurred in their midst. It was at this time discovered that Henry H. Hall was dead. It had been thought that he was injured at the sight of his friend's blood. It now appeared that the ball had entered his left side near the collar bone. At the Butterfield House the dead body of Henry H. Hall was taken into the reading room, and Mr. Thomson was led into a chair in the public office. Medical advice was at once sought. News of the terrible affair seemed to spread on the wind to all parts of the city, and in an exceedingly short space of time the street in front of the Butterfield House, the sidewalk room on the first floor of the Butterfield House, and the street in the vicinity of City Hall and the station house were crowded by persons anxious to see the body of the innocent victim, the face of the wounded, or the woman who had committed the deed. Mrs. McCarty, accompanied by Mr. Tapping, walked down the street as far as opposite the City Hall. Mr. Tapping asked her if she was willing to place herself in custody, and she replied that she was. Janitor Supple having been informed by Wesley Brimlehy of the affair, conducted the woman to the station house, where she has since remained. She occupies the office of the Chief of Police, on the second floor, and is guarded by an officer constantly. The children seem to be unusually bright and intelligent. They will remain for the present at the Butterfield House.

Henry H. Hall is said to have been a man in comfortable circumstances, and was held in high esteem by all who have met him in our city. Mr. Hall left the house in company with Mr. Thomson, intending to make preparation for the journey home, and met his death. His face, as he lay on the table in the reading room, indicated that he had been a man of energy and considerable shrewdness of character, of rather sanguine temperament and probably not demonstrative in manner. He was rather below the medium size and aged at the time of his death about thirty years. The ball which caused his death entered the left side near the collar bone, passing down and cutting the aorta, and lodging in the right lung. Internal hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death, which must have been almost or quite instantaneous.

MILTON H. THOMSON'S WOUND.

From the account of persons in the car it would seem that Mr. Thomson threw back his head at the very instant the shot was fired; otherwise it would seem more than probable that he would have been killed, and Mr. Hall would have returned in safety to his home. The ball entered his left cheek, passing out through the right nostril. The wound is painful, but not necessarily dangerous, although, owing to the previous condition of the gentleman's health serious results were for a time feared. It was rumored on the street last evening that his condition was critical in the extreme, but at nine o'clock he was as comfortable as could be expected, with strong possibilities of his early recovery.

THE MURDERER.

Immediately after the arrest of Mrs. McCarty she was the centre of observation for as many sensation seekers as could gain admittance to the station house. She is about forty-five years of age, ladylike in appearance, although yesterday laboring under intense mental excitement. At the time the arrest was made she wore a neatly-fitting brown alpaca dress and an imitation sealskin jacket. On her hat she wore a heavy veil, which was much of the time partially drawn over her face. Upon being brought to the station house she seemed to realize fully her situation, and by frequent exclamations expressed her concern for the welfare of her children. She was searched in the rooms of the janitor in City Hall. Nothing was found which would lead to any supposition that she intended suicide. The pistol was kept by Mrs. McCarty until the time of her arrest.

History of the Woman.

Mrs. McCarty is known in Albany as Dr. Emma Burleigh. Among her acquaintances in this city, and these are not so few in numbers as might be expected, she is known as Mrs. Josephine McCarty, to which name she is entitled by marriage. She explains the fact of passing under a different name in Albany by stating that she was obliged to depend mainly on her profession for the support and education of her children, and that, in order to acquire at once an extensive practice, she was obliged to advertise, and that she disliked to advertise over her own name. She, therefore, assumed the maiden name of her mother. She states that she has known Milton H. Thomson for about thirty years, and that he is the father of her two younger children. That he has been a visitor at her house until his illness, about two years since. During these last two years she has had no visits from him. Some time since she purchased a house in Albany, the price of which was $4,500. On this there was a mortgage of $3,000, and she was to pay $1,500 in cash. One thousand dollars she possessed, and Mr. Thomson, she says, gave her $1,000 more. Five hundred dollars of this last thousand she applied to

THE PURCHASE OF THE HOUSE.

The remaining five hundred she expended in repairs, expecting it would be sufficient for this purpose. She denies that this money was a loan, and says that it was a gift, and that she did not expect even to pay interest on it. At the same time, fearing trouble from other liabilities, she gave Mr. Thomson a mortgage, made in favor of E. Chamberlain, Mr. Thomson's own name appearing on no papers connected with the affair. The $500 applied to repairing the place was not sufficient to accomplish the work, and owing to her inexperience she was obliged to expend four or five thousand before the premises were made comfortable. To this she applied the earnings of her profession as fast as they came in. These not being sufficient, she asked of Milton H. Thomson another thousand dollars, which she received. For this, and unsolicited, she sent him a second mortgage on the property, made as had been the first. More recently her attorneys neglected to pay the interest on the $3,000 mortgage, and a foreclosure was commenced. As the time of this mortgage had nearly expired, it was arranged that the mortgage should, on the payment of its face, be assigned to the attorney. At about this time, Mrs. McCarty says, Mortimer G. Thomson came to Albany and demanded that the first mortgage be assigned to his brother, Milton H. This was done. Mrs. McCarty states that she did not like the looks of affairs, and

BEGAN TO FEAR THAT SHE WAS TO BE SOLD OUT.

In July last she came to this city and had an interview with Mr. J. Thomas Spriggs. She says that he told her that the misunderstanding between the lawyers had made it necessary to foreclose and sell the place, but that she need not trouble herself and could remain in the house as she had done. She expressed her dissatisfaction, and says she was assured that the matter would be satisfactorily settled by Mr. Spriggs within two or three weeks. She then returned to Albany, but received no intelligence from Mr. Spriggs, and wrote to him inquiring what progress had been made. He replied that he could effect no settlement. The mortgage was foreclosed and the property was sold. Mrs. McCarty says that even then she did not believe she was to be turned from the premises, and no one attended the sale authorized to bid on the property for her. The premises were bought, she alleges, by La Mott Thomson, acting nominally for a Mr. Green, of Long Island. Some weeks since a real estate agent came to her house with a card announcing that the place was for sale. This, she says, was the first direct intimation she had that she was to be turned from the place. Afterward she was told that the place had been sold, and on Wednesday last, herself and her children were thrown out from the house.

ON SATURDAY SHE CAME TO UTICA

for the purpose of having some provision made for her children. She denies that she intended any violence to Mr. Thomson when she came, and seems to have made no preparation for this result to her visit. Her oldest son says that she has habitually carried a pistol since an attempt was made to break into her house some time since.

Mrs. McCarty came from Virginia to Augusta in her early years, and it was during her girlhood, we are informed, that she became acquainted with Milton H. Thomson. She married a Scotchman named McCarty, with whom she went to Europe. After her return she left her husband, and subsequently, she says, obtained a divorce. Immediately after her arrest she intimated that she left her husband through the persuasion of Mr. Thomson. She was some years since brought prominently before the public of this city. At that time she brought suit for the recovery of a farm, Hiram T. Jenkins and Lewis H. Babcock acting as her counsel. This suit she lost, but the decision was subsequently reversed on an appeal. Some peculiar views, brought out in testimony, attracted considerable attention to her.

Comments of the Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872.

The woman you refer to was known in this city as Dr. Emma Burleigh, alias Virginia Seymour. Josephine McCarty is a name she must have taken since she left here. Her general character is bad. She is supposed to be an abortionist. She has been arrested a number of times for different offences.

JOHN MALOY, Chief of Police.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of last evening comments on the affair as follows:—

This Mrs. McCarty is no other than the "female physician" of this city known as "Mrs. Burleigh," some of whose professional work has given her considerable notoriety within a few months past. It seems that she travels about under different names—generally "Burleigh," but sometimes "Seymour," and, as in Utica, "McCarty." The police of Utica have telegraphed for her general character. It seems there was a cause for the quarrel with the man Thomson, whom Mrs. Burleigh attempted to kill. Some three years ago he enticed her into a stateroom on one of our steamboats. The result, she claimed, was a laughter, now grown, and she began to blackmail Thomson. Among other valuables she obtained from him was the house she recently occupied in Howard street. Having then refused to continue his benefactions, she informed his family of what had transpired. Upon this Thomson foreclosed the mortgage on the Howard street house, and on last Monday the woman became homeless. She at once proceeded to Utica, and this murder is the result. The man she intended to kill will probably live. An innocent man was killed.

Mr. Thomson's friends deny the assertion that he is the father of Mrs. McCarty's children. Mr. Thomson, being acquainted with her in childhood, Mr. Thompson has of late years befriended her with loans. More recently, they assert, she has attempted to blackmail him. These attempts were resisted, the recent foreclosure of a mortgage upon her house in Albany is a result of Mr. Thomson's action in this attempt on his life. When she first entered the car Mr. Thomson did not recognize her. When she spoke to him he did not understand her on account of the noise in the car. It is said that the woman has been in prison in Baltimore, and that she has at times assumed the costume of a man when traveling; that she is a wicked, desperate and reckless as to statement.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Hall being absent from the city, Justice Lawton, of Rome, was telegraphed for and arrived in the city early yesterday afternoon. He immediately called the following jury:—

Eugene R. Hastings, foreman; R. Denning, Isaac J. Knapp, J. B. Rice, J. G. Fowler, A. M. Howes, William Bishke.

After being sworn and viewing the body the jury adjourned to the County Court House.

Mr. Thomson's Card to the Public.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18—Evening.

The excitement with regard to the late street car tragedy in this city is unabated.

Mr. Thomson to-morrow morning will publish the following card:—

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC—I do not expect to escape the censure of those who devour character and fatten thereon, but I have a right to demand and do demand, that all sensible people and especially those who have professed to be my friends, withhold their judgment till they get the facts.

MILTON H. THOMSON.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered the following verdict:—

The jurors do say upon their oaths, that at Utica, N. Y., on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1872, the said Henry H. Hall of Ogdensburg, N. Y., while passing down Genesee street, on a street car, in company with Milton H. Thomson, of Utica, came to his death by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of one Josephine McCarty, not with the design to inflict any injury upon said Hall, but in felonious assault then and there made upon the person of said Milton H. Thomson by said Josephine McCarty, in which assault the ball fired from said pistol first passed through the face of said Thomson and then entered the body of said Hall, causing his death as aforesaid.

LATEST FROM ALBANY.

A Joint Conference of Both Houses in Prospect—John Cochrane in a Pet—The Senate on Its Dignity—Caucus of Republicans—Tom Fields' Case Again.

ALBANY, Jan. 18—Midnight.

It is now rumored that the subject of auditing the claims against New York city and county, apportioning money for the departments and all the other matters embraced in Comptroller Green's bills will be considered in a joint conference between the two Houses. It is almost certain that the city government will be left in its present condition until a new charter is enacted, and that the *bona fide* claims will be scheduled by the Comptroller, and a deficiency bill passed to raise the amount necessary to settle them.

John Cochrane, President of the Board of Aldermen, received the intelligence of Mayor Hall's resumption of the duties of the executive with surprise. He declares that although required by the charter to assume the duties of Acting Mayor, under certain circumstances he is very averse to being called upon to do so only at intervals.

The republican Senators held a caucus to-night to consider what action should be taken in reference to the bill which provides for the employment and payment of the officers and employés of the Senate and Assembly, which was ordered to a third reading in the lower House this afternoon. There was

QUITE A SPICY DEBATE

on that section of the bill which prescribes what employés the Senate shall have. Several of the Senators got very indignant at the idea of the House attempting to dictate to them what they should do in the matter of employing clerks and other officers. It was finally decided, that the Senate should put its foot down firmly and declare for itself just what was wanted. The bill gives the Senate twelve clerks of committees. The caucus decided that sixteen clerks were necessary. The question as to what committees should have clerks was then debated at great length, and was finally decided satisfactorily to the various chairman. All the important committees are to have each its particular clerk; but the Committee on Religious Societies, among a few others, is to have a clerk jointly with the Committee on State Prisons—

A RATHER LAUGHABLE CONJUNCTION,

surely. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly met this evening in the Assembly Chamber to hear argument on the memorial against Fields. Messrs. Darling and R. H. Green argued in behalf of the memorialists, citing authorities for such action as they wished the committee to take. They went as far back as parliamentary records could be found, but wound up by acknowledging that there was no precedent for the action to be found in the records of this country; but they wanted the committee to make a precedent. Mr. John H. Reynolds appeared for Fields, and claimed that the only point was whether the Legislature could expel a member for any crime committed before the election. The argument was very lengthy and quite able, but the general impression seems to be that the bur

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Comptroller Green's Bill Again Before the Senate

The Fight for the Dictatorship.

Reformers in the Senate Putting the Republicans on Record.

No Investigation of the District Attorney's Office.

Employes of the Legislature and Their Pay.

The Contractor's Bill and What It Means.

O'Donovan Rossa Claims the Seat of Boss Tweed.

Senator Wood Refuses to Make a Statement Before the Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

Day by day and hour by hour the fight grows warmer between the factions of the republicans, especially in the lower house. It is safe to presume that the same amount of bitterness exists among the noble Senators, but they do not show it as much as the "fresher" youths in the Assembly. The crowds are flocking hither from all quarters, and are congregating for all sorts of purposes. Among those who arrived last evening and to-day were Messrs. Blumenthal and Wheeler, of the sub-committee from the Committee of Seventy deputed to watch the process of legislation for the city of New York. They have engaged rooms for the session and will establish a branch headquarters for the committee. This time it would appear as if the Custom House republicans had captured the committee. The last time Mr. Wheeler was here he was taken in charge by the Camp Smithites and Greeleyites. They have lost their hold on him this time, and, unless they show more pluck and better generalship than they have shown lately, they will lose their hold on everything else. The failure on their part to make a fight on the refusal to report on Twombly's bill yesterday by Hawkins, from the Committee on Cities, was

A GRIEVOUS ERROR,

and one which has lost them much ground in the contest. To-day there are evidences of disaffection and distrust in both factions. The Greeleyites seem to think that Alvord has quietly lowered his colors and gone into the ranks of the Custom House folks. They did not relish the idea of having him fight alongside of Hawkins on the Grand Jury bill on Monday night last, and to-day they were alarmed at finding him joining hands with Smith, of Albany, in a fierce defence of Terwilliger against Hill, of Chemung, and also talking and voting with Smith and the ultra administrationists against an amendment offered by Mr. Fields to the bill regulating the employés of the Legislature.

The Assembly frittered away the entire day in tinkering this bill. All the self-conceited orators of the House made speeches of much length and breadth, as far as spread eagleisms are concerned. There is Rose, of St. Lawrence, for instance, who evidently wants to make the Assembly feel that "there is no rose without a thorn," and who wears his hair like a poorly-fed Sulpitian monk. He insisted on offering all sorts of ridiculous amendments, which were regularly voted down. He wanted the Legislature to go back. He was here some ten years ago and he seems to think the world has not dared to move since he was "on the floor of the House before." Then Houghton, of Saratoga, whose appearance is not a very strong card in favor of the beneficial and hygienic effects of the Saratoga waters, warmed to the subject in most cadaverous style; and, with his dexter index finger raised high in the air, he assured the House that they were making history for the entire civilized world, and that if they gave messengers $5 a day they would ruin them forever. The Griffin (of Delaware), who only resembles the fabled animal in having a huge mane of venerable appearance around his neck, assured his fellow members that messengers could save money on $3 a day. Several other speeches were made, but none succeeded in securing an amendment except one by Fields, who fought against allowing the committees power to appoint sub-committees of less than three members to make investigations. Fields' speech was a splendid effort, as indeed all his speeches thus far this season have been, and carried conviction to the minds of a majority of those present. With slight amendments the bill was reported as presented.

The resolutions which were passed a few days ago in the House, appointing a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District Attorney's office in New York city, gave rise to a very spirited discussion when they were called up in the Senate this morning. Mr. Woodin took the responsibility on himself of calling them up, and the result showed that the republican Senators had not been consulted beforehand. Madden, of course, had to have his say on the matter before anybody else could get in a word edgewise and "went for" the resolutions from the word go. He has the utmost confidence in the ability of the Committee of Seventy, and therefore came to the conclusion that they could just as well attend to the District Attorney's office as they had to several other public offices. Besides, he happens to know a great deal about travelling committees, for when he was Senator many years ago he was a member of one that went to New York to investigate charges made against the Harbor Masters of New York. The result was the usual one—a whitewashing report. To use his own words, "We spent a great deal of time, and, although we were morally convinced that there was corruption, we could not, during the short time we had to devote exclusively to the investigation, obtain the facts necessary to justify us in making a report confirming the charges." As Woodin had called up the resolutions, it was expected by a few not in the secret of the move he had inaugurated that he would ask for the immediate passage of the resolution. Judge, then, of the surprise of the uninitiated when he proceeded, with the coolness of a judge delivering a death sentence, to show how they were perfectly infamous. Investigation by the Legislature in the matter under consideration, he said, was altogether a work of supererogation, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors had abundant power to investigate the affairs of the District Attorney's office if they saw fit to exercise it. Then, again, was it not a patent fact that the Governor could interfere in the name of justice if specific charges are made? Benedict seemed to relish this kind of talk, and was, therefore, encouraged to put in a good word—against the resolutions. "It would be a very foolish thing," said he, as he put on his glasses and turned his back on the Lieutenant Governor so as to face the Senators to the rear of him. Mr. Beach, however, brought him to terms in the twinkling of an eye. Down came the match, "Senators must address the Chair," said Mr. Beach, with all the severity he could assume. Benedict turned about quickly and bowed his acknowledgements. "Mr. President," said he, as he recovered himself, "it would be a very foolish thing to send a committee to New York to investigate Attorneys office of anything else. Attorneys are pretty rusty in New York, let me tell you. I'll give you an example of what a man may expect there who goes in any kind of official capacity. The Commissioners of Appeals, twelve in number, had a session in New York—I think it was a year or the year before—and while they were at work they each had five lunches at the public expense. Are, now what do you think it cost—what a bill of the lunches? Only $1 200—$40 a head for each man." The Senator sat down, and the Senators indulged in a quiet laugh over the lunch business, until Johnson, the rural element, took the floor and advocated the passage of the resolutions. It was time, he said, to let the people know the charges should be made. "And yet," he exclaimed, "notwithstanding these charges, there is a general balking down on the part of the very men who are the loudest in talking about reform. I want the charges that have been made probed to the bottom." This brought the anti-reform of one ain representative, Woodin, to his feet again, and, if none so said, that he struck the key to the whole reform position when he declared that it was the mission of the Legislature to bother its head about investigations every time somebody saw fit to bop up and cry out against this and that public officer. "We are not here," said he, "to investigate crime. We are here to take care for the benefit of the people. It is our duty to act when specific charges are made against any official, but we should not be made use of to serve the whims and fancies of men who are ever ready to make use of everything and anything that can be turned to their good account for the time being. Let us be wise and meet this question at the very threshold. Let the responsibility of investigating matters like this one referred to in the resolutions rest where it belongs, with the authorities, who have the means and the power to investigate. And as for all this talk about a force Legislature, it amounts to nothing more than a cry that is made use of to hit the ears of men who care very little for any kind of reformation. The idea that we are here to overturn everything done in the past is a false one. We are here to do our duty to the people whom we represent, without regard to party ship." Here Johnson, who was seated in the chair next to Woodin, chuckled audibly, and Woodin, turning upon him, exclaimed, "and as for saying that we are backing down and does not go into this investigation, does the Senator from the Twenty-sixth not know that the Governor, the man of his own choice, has the power to make all the investigation necessary?" And he then added, "If you want additional power, why, haven't they got two Grand Juries in New York, one of which will never adjourn, in all probability, until death"—"or the new charter," exclaimed Johnson—"do their part," said Woodin, as he took his seat, amid general laughter. Madden and Johnson and D. P. Wood then got into a little wrangle over the resolutions, but Tiemann capped the climax and decided their fate by telling a story. Let it be said by way of preface, that Daniel can tell a story very well. "The proposition to send a joint committee to New York," said he, "reminds me of a story I once heard about a clergyman. His parishioners had an idea that his sermons were too good to be original. They sent a delegation to confer with him about the matter. The result was that the clergyman got them all drunk, and, when they returned and made their report, they simply said, 'We got a great deal of spiritual consolation and he's all right.'" The very few senators who never take a drink laughed heartily at this, and even Perry could not stay the tide by having a substitute adopted calling upon the District Attorney to make a full report as to the affairs and secrets of his office during the past few years. So the vote was finally taken, with the following result, which will show how neatly the republicans were made to toe the mark:—

YEAS—Messrs. Dickinson, Johnson, Lord, Mellowan, O'Brien, Perry and Winslow—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Ames, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, Madden, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, D. P. Wood, J. Wood and Woodin—23.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Cities, reported the following bill, in lieu of the other "imperial" measure referred to last week. The nigger sticks out in the last section very plainly:—

AN ACT regulating the apportionment of appropriations and the auditing and payment of certain claims in the city and county of New York.

The people of the state of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Comptroller of the city of New York, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks shall constitute a Board of Apportionment and Audit, who shall, by the concurrent vote of any of said members, make and file in the Department of Finance of said city, and cause to be published in the corporation papers an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York in each department and purpose thereof, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both dates inclusive, and also for the interest on the city and county debt due on the 1st day of May, 1872, and upon the filing of such estimate the amounts thereof shall be deemed as set apart, apportioned and appropriated accordingly; and during the said period the said Comptroller shall have power to limit and transfer appropriations made as aforesaid, which are found to be in excess of the amount required, or deemed to be unnecessary, to such other purposes or appropriations in said estimate as he shall find to require the same. And the said Comptroller shall, once in each week, furnish a statement to each of the departments in said city, and to the officers of said county, showing the appropriations so made for carrying on such departments during the period aforesaid, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement for or on account of such appropriation, and it shall be the duty of such department and officers to regulate expenditures so that they shall not exceed the appropriations so made for the period aforesaid; and no liability for any purpose whatever shall, during the period aforesaid, be incurred by any officer or department within said city and county beyond the appropriations so made.

SEC. 2.—The said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to make payment of the claims remaining unpaid for salaries and wages of employes of the various departments and offices of the city and county of New York for the year 1871, and of claims remaining unpaid for supplies and materials furnished during said year for the purposes of the various departments of said city; and also for street cleaning, removing night soil, offal and dead animals and for rents other than armories and drill rooms, and for asylums and reformatories and charitable institutions entitled by law to allowance per capita, or otherwise from the said city or county as the said salaries, wages, supplies and claims shall be audited and allowed by the concurrent vote of all the members of said Board of Apportionment and Audit. And to provide for said payments the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to issue revenue bonds of said city and county in such form and manner as he may prescribe, not exceeding eight and a half millions of dollars in amount, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable in the discretion of the said Comptroller within ten years from the date of the said bonds respectively, which bonds shall not be issued at less than their par value.

SEC. 3.—All payments for and on account of work done, services performed, or supplies and materials furnished during the period from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both dates inclusive, to or for the city of New York or any of the departments or purposes thereof, and to or for the County of New York or any of the purposes thereof, shall in all cases in which the said Comptroller shall so order in writing be paid to the party or parties entitled to receive the same by the Department of Finance of said city, upon the claims therefor, being audited as required by law and by the regulations of said department.

SEC. 4.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5.—This act shall take effect immediately.

There is so much excitement about that contractor's bill, introduced a few days ago, that I have gone to the trouble of unearthing it bodily from the Committee's secret box. Great efforts have been made to keep its full contents in the dark. Mr. Palmer, the Chairman, very kindly assisted me in getting hold of it:—

SECTION 1.—All agreements or contracts heretofore made and entered into by any of the departments or officers of the city of New York in the name of, or on behalf or for the benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, for either regulating or grading, or laying or repaving or sewering or curbing of guttering or otherwise improving any of the streets, avenues or public places in said city, or any part thereof, and which are defective for or on account of a failure to advertise, or an irregularity in the advertising, as required by law, of the ordinance or resolution or proceedings authorizing the execution of such works respectively, or the proposals for contracts for the same, or for or on account of a failure to comply, or any irregularity in complying with the provisions of any law or ordinance relating to said works or the execution of the same, or for or on account of a defect in the authority or want of authority of the department or officer or officers to make or enter into said agreements or contracts are hereby respectively made valid and binding on the part of said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, the Comptroller of said city certifying thereon that upon examination it appears that no fraud was committed in relation to said agreements or contracts respectively, or any of the provisions thereof; provided that the said Comptroller shall, before endorsing or giving the certificate hereby authorized, make due and proper inquiry into all the facts and circumstances relating to said agreements or contracts respectively, and the execution of the work under the same.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of said Comptroller and he is hereby authorized to certify to the Board of Assessors of said city all expenses which have been already paid and which shall hereafter be actually incurred by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in completing the said works executed and performed under the respective agreements and contracts certified by said Comptroller, as in the preceding section authorized, and said certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such payments and expenditures and said Board of Assessors are hereby authorized and directed to assess or re-assess upon the property intended to be benefited, in manner provided by law, for making assessments for local improvements in said city, all expenses certified by said Comptroller as actually paid or incurred, as aforesaid in the execution of said works respectively, and all the provisions of law in relation to advertising, entering and collecting assessments for local improvements in said city shall apply to all such assessments or re-assessments.

SEC. 3.—The provisions of chapter 397 of the Laws of 1869 shall and are hereby applied and made applicable to all works heretofore contracted for or which may hereafter be contracted for in accordance with or under the authority of any law authorizing the same, as if the works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city.

SEC. 4.—In the matter of any assessment for local improvements in said city which may hereafter be in whole or in part vacated and set aside by any court of the State having jurisdiction or any of the judges of said court, for or on behalf of any cause whatever, the said Comptroller is hereby directed and authorized to investigate into said matter, and, after hearing the parties interested in such manner as he shall determine, to certify the fair and reasonable expense of such works so as aforesaid executed, and this with and without reference to the actual expense thereof, and also the amounts paid for or on account of the assessments imposed as aforesaid for the purpose of such works, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount remaining unpaid for the expenditure properly incurred and paid by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city in the execution of said improvements, and upon such certificate having been in the Department of Finance it shall be lawful for said Comptroller, he and he is hereby directed to enter upon the books of said department, to vacate and set aside the entire assessment made in said matter in so far as the same has not been paid and discharged, and the Board of Assessors of said city are hereby authorized and directed to assess and reassess upon the property benefited, in manner provided by law for making assessments for local improvements in said city, the expenses so as aforesaid remaining unpaid and properly incurred and certified to as aforesaid; provided that no part of said assessment shall be imposed upon any property which at the owner of any property who has paid the assessment for said improvements, and all provisions of law in relation to advertising, entering and collecting assessments for local improvements in said city shall apply to all such assessments and reassessments hereby authorized; provided further, that the order by said Comptroller vacating assessments as herein provided, shall not be entered in said department and take effect until the new assessment shall be imposed upon the land or premises upon the date when the assessments or reassessments shall be authorized for the expenses so as aforesaid remaining unpaid and properly incurred as aforesaid are entered as herein provided.

SEC. 5.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

CORRECTION.

By a typographical error an editorial in yesterday's HERALD was made to read that temporary executive power in the city government, if given at all, should be bestowed upon "the executive head of the government, or the President of the Board of Aldermen, officers elected by the people." It was written, "the acting executive head of the government, the President of the Board of Aldermen, an officer elected by the people."

The Investigation into the Charges Against Senator Wood—Superintendent Miller and the Insurance Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

THE WOOD INVESTIGATION.

Senator Wood does not seem to be in a very great hurry about making his long-promised statement to the committee appointed to investigate the charges against him. The committee, I understand, held a meeting to-day and requested him to begin operations by telling his side of the story that has told so fearfully against him, so far, in the estimation of a great many people, even in his own party. It is said that he refused to make any statement until all the witnesses against him have been examined. This does not look much like the action of a man who was eager to avail himself of the first opportunity he could get of explaining away the charges made against him. It may be that he has certain ideas about the propriety as well as the good policy of holding back until everybody else has had his say before the committee, the real force of which outsiders cannot comprehend until the witnesses have been examined. But his action in the matter is, to say the least, very strange. Subpœnas have been sent to several parties in New York, whose testimony the committee are anxious to obtain, and they are to be on hand next week. Until then the investigation will be at a standstill.

It will be seen by the resolutions offered to-day by Senator Perry, as I predicted would be the case, that there is to be a very searching investigation into

THE DOINGS OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Superintendent Miller has all along claimed that he would like nothing better than to be called upon to tell all he knows of his department, and he certainly could not have desired a better chance than that afforded him by Mr. Perry's resolutions.

ROSSA AND THE BOSS.

Argument Before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—A Commission to Be Sent to New York to Take Evidence—Tweed Summoned Before the Committee.

O'Donovan Rossa, thinking that things were working too slowly for his disposition, determined to do something on his own account, made his appearance in the State capital this morning and wended his way to the Senate House at eleven o'clock. His resolve was to bring things to a crisis by taking the floor and presenting himself to be sworn as representative from the Fourth Senatorial district, but getting introduced to Senators Palmer, Allen, Perry, Lowrey, Dickinson and others, they, it seems, dissuaded him from taking this course and accommodated him with a seat inside the rails. Here he sat for two hours till the Senate adjourned at one o'clock. He was then introduced to Senator Benedict, who talked with him for a time, and after that he got into private conversation with Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate. During this time Senators Allen and Perry had sent a messenger in search of Senator Hardenburgh, the third, and democratic, member of the Committee on Elections, and word came that that gentleman was confined to his room by illness, but that he would be happy to have the meeting held there. Thither the two Senators went, accompanied by Rossa, and the business of the committee commenced. The chairman, Senator Allen, had with him the papers that were lodged against William M. Tweed the day of the opening of the Senate, and he presented them to Senator Hardenburgh, who had not yet read them.

After getting

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPERS,

which consisted of a memorial from Rossa claiming the seat, a memorial from the citizens of the Fourth district calling for the expulsion of Tweed and an affidavit from Commissioner Davenport setting forth the election frauds, Senator Hardenburgh asked Rossa what he wanted from the Committee.

ROSSA said he wanted an inquiry into the election frauds; that the Fourth Senatorial district was without a representative in the Senate, and that he was there to show that he was the people's choice, if the people's voice had not been stifled by the frauds that Tweed had employed to count him in.

Senator HARDENBURGH—What is the number of votes counted for Tweed and for you?

ROSSA—About eighteen thousand for Tweed and seven thousand for me.

Senator HARDENBURGH—Can you show that six or seven thousand votes were given to Tweed that should have been given to you?

ROSSA—It may be difficult to do that; but it may be possible, if you are ready to go into an investigation.

Senator HARDENBURGH—We are prepared to give you any facilities in our power, but we desire to know what you require.

ROSSA—To enable me to show that frauds were practised in most of the wards it would be necessary to take evidence in every polling place throughout the district. To do this would entail much expense and a great deal of time. If it comes within your province to order an inquiry, to collect evidence and pay the expenses, I am prepared to do the rest.

Senator HARDENBURGH—We have power to order an inquiry and pay the expenses of subpœnaing witnesses.

ROSSA—But if you summon the witnesses to Albany you would have such a number coming up here as would make a very large bill. Could you not order

A COMMISSION TO SIT IN NEW YORK

and take the evidence?

COMMITTEE—Yes, we could do that.

ROSSA—Then I am prepared to show you that Mr. Tweed has got his certificate by fraud.

Senator HARDENBURGH—Can you show that 7,000 votes were counted for Mr. Tweed which should have been counted for you?

ROSSA—Perhaps I could not prove that; but I can produce evidence to show that there was fraud and intimidation and repeating in every district where Tweed had a majority, and I think that should put out these districts.

Senator HARDENBURGH—No; if there was one fraudulent vote in a district that should not deprive the men who voted honestly of their choice of a representative.

ROSSA—Well, I did not know that, I only know that in European countries, in England particularly where one fraudulent vote is detected in favor of a successful candidate, it nullifies his election and his opponent gets the seat.

Senator HARDENBURGH—That may be so, but our election laws are different.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you no lawyer to advise with in this matter?

ROSSA—No. If I employed a lawyer Tweed may buy him off. Tweed is not coming to take his seat, and it seems if he does not come you are to take no action. I am not going to employ counsel to contest this seat, for the counsel I would employ might, under the influences I allude to, remain twelve months or two years without taking definite action. Then if Tweed would not come to the Senate the opposition which would be aroused by his coming remains dormant while he stays away, and

AM I TO REMAIN PASSIVE

all the time? No; I came up to-day to appear on the floor of the House and demand the seat; but, having met you before I carried out my intention, and you having appointed a meeting for one o'clock, I, in deference to you, did not act as I had determined upon.

The CHAIRMAN—But you would have been acting informally in doing what you say you intended.

ROSSA—I know I would, but I thought it was necessary to act so in order to bring about an issue. Had I done it, it is probable that some one would say I was out of order, and the matter would be referred to the Committee on Elections and you would be called upon to act. You have my papers now for three weeks, and up to this nothing has been done.

The COMMITTEE—But Mr. Tweed has not come to take his seat. Neither have you come, and under these circumstances we could do nothing.

ROSSA—If Mr. Tweed—conscious that he has been elected by fraud, and seeing that if he came to take his seat it would be contested to his loss of it—chooses to remain away for two years, are you to take no action, and are the people to be left unrepresented? Have you no law to compel a Senator to appear in the Senate within any certain time after his election?

The CHAIRMAN—If a Senator is sworn in the Senate can order him to attend, and if he did not attend declare the seat vacant; but when he is not sworn the Senate has no control over him.

ROSSA—It is in view of this fact that I made up my mind to present myself to the House and ask to be sworn in, in order to

BRING THE MATTER TO AN ISSUE.

Senator PERRY—But you could go before the Secretary of State or one of the Judges and take the oath of office, and then the question would come up. The Senate could not swear you, for Mr. Tweed's certificate is lodged in the House.

ROSSA—I am ready to do anything in my power to test the question. I went into this fight against Tweed on principle, as I believed his action was bringing disgrace upon the name and institutions of republicanism. It was said that there could be no man got to "run" against him that he would not buy out. I was not bought out; but if it is to come to a question of my spending money to contest the seat, I am not able to compete with him. Have you any authority to pay lawyers in such a case as this?

The CHAIRMAN—It is discretionary with us, and that discretion is often used in ordering the expenses to be paid.

[illegible]

After [illegible] Mr. Tweed [illegible] was [illegible] Thursday, the 25th, and that his attendance was required in Albany. O'Donovan Rossa was told he could attend, with or without a lawyer, on the same day, when such action would be taken as was consistent with the principles of the constitution.

Rossa asked if the committee would not also notify Commissioner Davenport, of the Committee of Seventy, and was told they had no power to notify any one but the gentleman whose seat was contested. They said Rossa might communicate with the Commissioner. The probability is that the Elections committee will order a commission to take evidence in New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

[illegible] IN NEW YORK.

A bill defining powers in the Comptroller of the city of New York was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWREY, Prescribing qualifications for persons entitled to practice as clerks or attorneys and counsellors.

By Mr. PERRY, Amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act as to keeping the city accounts.

By Mr. LOWREY, Regulating the fees of County Clerks in the city and county of New York for discharging the duties of their office.

By Mr. LEWIS—Fixing the fees of sheriffs for serving a mortgage and complaint at $1 06 per mile of travel.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, For the protection of temporary agents, clerks, employments and wrongful acts of public officers and agents. The act authorizes trustees of the goods of a county, town, or municipal corporation, and subjects them to prosecution for fraud, embezzlement, &c.

BILL PASSED.

The bill to amend the charter of Manhattan Dispensary of New York was passed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. WOODIN called up the Assembly resolution to investigate the charges made in the public prints against the management of the District Attorney's office in New York.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was negatived—7 to 22.

Mr. WOODIN took the position that this matter belonged to the Governor. He was opposed to sending a joint committee off on such business, and thought the House might send a committee if it thought it necessary.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. MADDEN gave notice of a bill to authorize the transportation of passengers in the city of New York by means of street railways to be constructed in certain streets and avenues therein.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. PERRY introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report in detail all the insurance companies he has investigated and the charges he has substantiated against such companies. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the charter of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading; also a bill providing for appeals from the decisions of the County Superintendents of the Poor.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

The House went into committee and took up the bill prescribing the officers and employes that may be elected, or appointed or employed by the Senate and Assembly, fixing the salaries and regulating the proceedings before investigating committees, and paying therefor. The bill provides for six general messengers to the House.

Mr. ROSE moved to reduce the number to four.

Mr. ALVORD said the bill had been carefully drawn and it was thought that as six were needed, that number would be forty-five less than was employed last year.

Mr. ROSE's amendment was negatived.

Mr. ROSE moved to reduce the number of pages and committee messengers for the House from thirty to twenty.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment, as he thought the number provided for was necessary.

Mr. PERSON thought some distinction should be made as to pages and committee messengers and thought that committees were deprived of securing the assistance they needed.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN took a similar view, and said the committee messengers were entirely different persons from pages.

Mr. ALVORD thought the Speaker should appoint such pages as would be competent to discharge the duties of committee messengers. He believed that fifteen pages were enough for the floor, and that the other fifteen would do for the committees. Over $120,000 had been paid to employes of the Legislature. If this bill is passed the expense would not exceed $60,000.

Speaker SMITH opposed the amendment. He believed due regard had been paid to economy in the provisions of this bill. Ten had already been appointed, and he thought five more would be enough. He did not think the committees would be crippled in the least as suggested by the gentleman from Queens (Mr. Prince). He was opposed to amending the bill so as to leave to the discretion of any department the privilege of appointments. As to the reform which had been mooted of, and much of which was mere platitude, he would say for himself, he was for paying adequate and liberal compensations to every public officer. This bill provided for an expense of $64,700—which was much less than had been paid in years past—and he hoped that it would pass without change or amendment.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN replied at considerable length, insisting that the committees were entitled to the services of men, and not of the small boys known as pages.

Mr. ALVORD rose to say that while this bill provided for an expense of a little over fifty thousand dollars, the same service the last year cost the State nearly one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. FORT stated that this bill was prepared with the utmost care by those having the largest knowledge and experience in the wants provided for. He did not think it possible to improve the bill by a single change of its provisions.

Mr. HAWKINS hoped this bill would pass as it was; and he found that section 4 provided for such a proposition he intended to apply for a special clerk and messenger for the Committee on Cities. He believed they were necessary, and he thought the House would grant the application.

Mr. PRINCE moved to further amend by reducing the number to twenty, and announced that he would move to amend the clause assigning only fifteen to committees. He wanted these appointments separate and distinct, and he wanted to prevent filling the Supply bill—that bill or abominations—with appropriations of a questionable character. We have already here the announcement that additional appointments are to be asked for the Committee on Cities.

Mr. ROSE withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Prince's was negatived.

Mr. SMITH moved to make the pay of clerks of committees $3 instead of $4 per day. Carried.

Mr. BENNETT moved to make the pay of messengers $4 instead of $3 per day. Lost.

Mr. ROSE moved to make the salary of Clerk $2,000 instead of $3,000. Lost.

Mr. LEWIS moved to strike out the provision allowing the employment of extra service in cases of emergency. Lost.

Mr. MOSHER moved to strike out the provision authorizing standing committees to appoint sub-committees. Lost.

Mr. FIELDS moved to amend by requiring these sub-committees to consist of three members.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment. The object of this clause was to dispense with the special and select committees, and standing committees should have power to appoint as many members as they deemed necessary.

Mr. FIELDS claimed that it was necessary to have represented on all committees members of both parties. That principle underlies all parliamentary proceedings. Every man had a right to claim this where his reputation was at stake. This point he enforced at some length, warning members against establishing the principle of a one man investigation. There was no one but could see the injustice of this.

Mr. ALVORD explained that the sub-committee would act as a referee to bring the results of his work before the whole committee. There was nothing novel or wrong in this. It is done in our courts, and was applicable to proper. He further declared that he would not, here or elsewhere, do anything for himself or his party which would produce the effect the gentleman referred to. He was opposed to Star Chamber investigations, or anything like them.

Mr. FIELDS was opposed to the system of refereeism, and he was surprised to hear the gentleman advocating it. This system was now a subject of great complaint, and was, he thought, in the hands of reformers. He was sincere in his motion.

Mr. NILES did not understand that the people of the State were opposed to referees; but they were opposed to Judges appointing referees against the wishes of counsel and clients.

Mr. PRINCE thought in this case the gentleman from New York was right, and the gentleman from Onondaga was wrong. For himself, while he felt oppressions inflicted on the minority last year, he was not disposed to return the same treatment to them, now that the majority is changed. He was for doing justice, plain and simple, and not let the minority keep say they were treated wrongfully. He was opposed to allowing any one man to act as a committee of the House.

Mr. STRAHAN expressed similar views.

Mr. FOLEY announced that he concurred in the views of Mr. Prince and Mr. Strahan, and moved as a further amendment that such sub-committees shall each consist of three members, one of which shall belong to the minority.

Speaker SMITH said if there was any danger the danger exists now. This House has the power to appoint any one on a committee of such.

Mr. STRAHAN said—"But this bill gives this power to a committee, taking it away from the House."

Speaker SMITH insisted that the danger, if any, still existed in the House.

Mr. ALVORD insisted upon the practicability and justice of the provision.

Mr. FIELDS' motion was carried—58 to 48.

Mr. D. B. HILL moved to add an additional section relative to the appointment of a proof reader, and prescribing that his compensation shall not exceed two per cent of the printing bills of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. ALVORD said this amendment was intended as an attack upon a near and dear friend of his. It was inopportune and unjust, and when the time came, if ever it did, to take up that subject he would speak on it.

Speaker SMITH said the amendment was not germaine to the bill, and denounced the attack covered by the amendment as cowardly.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he did not expect this burst of indignation. They must be aware of what had been charged in the public prints, and we can not close our eyes to what is passing. He did not expect the House to pass the amendment, but it was his province to offer it, and he felt he did not merit the rebuke. It has been charged that a former Clerk of the Senate has fraudulently received twenty per cent of the printing bill, and no investigation had yet been ordered. We are told that this is a reform Legislature. If such things are to be, this amendment provides that it shall only be two per cent. He had in his possession a resolution for an investigation of the matter. He was certainly not in favor of this bill if such charges are to be made and paid. He thought it proper to consider whether the amount the Clerk should receive should not be less than twenty per cent.

Speaker SMITH remarked that their duty now was to pass an act prescribing the officers of the Legislature and their compensation, and if a member gets up and throws a stinkpot inside upon an officer of another house it is something entirely uncalled for and contrary to propriety. He looked, however, to the source from whence it came. The gentleman was a member of the last Legislature, whose conduct is a burning shame to the State of New York and astonishment to the civilized world. Does it become the member from Chemung to get up here and recommend legislation which shall reflect upon an officer of another house? Before this session is over he should let the prose be applied wherever necessity exists, whether it reaches republicans or democrats, and he would go with the gentleman against any person against whom there is reason for suspicion, but he would not reach it in the insidious way proposed by the gentleman from Chemung (Mr. Hill).

Mr. FIELDS hoped Mr. Hill would withdraw his amendment, inasmuch as it is clearly not germaine to the bill, and, as he assumed, as no member has a right to thus refer to an officer of the House. The gentleman (Mr. Hill) will immediately learn that he will not have to go far to injure a man's reputation.

Mr. ALVORD desired to say that the gentleman (Mr. Hill) had no right to offer the amendment, since he had shown that he has already prejudged the case of the officer referred to, and could not be trusted if his case was brought before him for judgment.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he intended the amendment as pure [illegible] He did not intend to prejudge it in any shape. These matters should be brought before the people, and it was with confidence that he offered it. He would have good naturedly withdrawn it had there not been so much said about it. He defended his action last winter. He said he had endeavored to do his duty, and that is more than some of his accusants could say. (Applause on the floor and in the gallery. Such amendments as the one offered are not without precedent, and he thought the feeling shown was evidence of weakness somewhere. He did not intend to rant any slur upon the character of the Senate or prejudge the matter, and he felt that the resolutions against his interests were cancelled for, and with some remarks he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. ALVORD renewed the amendment. He said he gave the gentleman credit for more intelligence, but the charge he made from an equal either in intelligence or ordinary morals. The exhibition was, indeed, lamentable. Mr. ALVORD, however, withdrew the amendment before it was out of his mouth.

The committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD asked consent that the bill be now read.

Mr. ROSE objected.

THE EXPENSES OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS the bill providing for the expenses of the city and county of New York was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The House then adjourned.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Citizens' Reform Association.

The Citizens' Reform Association met last night at their rooms, in Montague street, for the purpose of approving of the various sections of the draft of the new register law. Section 6, which prescribes the registers taking testimony as to the qualifications of voters, was adopted. Section 7 was adopted, as follows:—

It shall be the duty of the said board of registers and inspectors in each of the said district [illegible] the designated one of their number to check the name of every voter attempting to vote in that district whose name is on the register, and no vote shall be received at any general election unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said register, and unless the person so offering to vote produce and deliver to the said board the certificate in the fourth section of the act provided for, and any person whose name is on the register may be challenged and the same oath shall be put to as now prescribed by law.

Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, which refer to the canvassing of the votes after the closing of the polls, and the duties of the poll clerks and canvassers, were adopted. The Board of Canvassers are to attend at each of the polling places as soon as the election is over, receive from the inspectors of election the ballot boxes, and then canvass and count the votes. After the counting the ballots are again to be returned to the boxes and kept for six months, or until the next election, by the police.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Conclusion of the Elections—Practical Business Ideas of the Grand Army of the Republic—Objects to be Attained During the Coming Year.

The encampment was called to order at eleven A. M. yesterday by General Barnum, and after prayer was offered by Chaplain J. H. Barnard the reports of the Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General and Assistant Inspector General were read and referred to committees for examination, and the elections were continued.

The same good feeling evinced at the close of the meeting yesterday still prevailed, and a scrutiny of the names of the officers elect will demonstrate the fact that the political characters, who were supposed by parties outside of the Order to rule the Grand Army of the Republic, are not in a position to use it as a tool or a stepping stone for themselves or their friends.

Dr. Hans Powell, of New York city, was unanimously elected surgeon; J. H. Barnard, of Ithaca, chaplain; J. B. Murray, of Seneca Falls, delegate at large to National Encampment. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton; James Jourdan, of Brooklyn; E. W. Brueninghausen, of New York; C. D. McDougal, of Auburn; John Palmer, of Albany; George F. Hopper, of New York, and H. D. Ripont, of Buffalo, delegates to the National Encampment. Woodford, Wells, Willis, Avery, Coles and Fiske, alternates. S. P. Corliss, L. H. Rowan, Samuel Minnes, Constantine Nitzsche and J. C. Pinckney, Council of Administration.

This election sets at rest the question of political rule in the ranks of the Grand Army.

Very little buncombe was indulged in, and the following resolutions will show the practical tendency of the work of the Order, and its intention is to attain the objects mentioned if within the bounds of possibility:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to visit Albany and urge upon the Legislature of this State at the present session the passage of a law, with the proper appropriation, to establish a soldiers' home in this State; the same committee to look after the payment of appropriation already granted to the Orphan Home and School in this city.

The committee appointed were J. B. Murray, S. L. Woodford, Gustavus Sniper, C. D. McDougal, J. E. Savery, and H. A. Barnum, *ex officio*.

Whereas the Board of Managers of the Union Home and School have presented to Congress a memorial, asking an appropriation from the moneys resulting from the sale of abandoned lands, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Encampment appoint a committee of five to urge upon Congress the granting of the prayer of the memorialist, and that a law to carry it into effect be passed.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the National Encampment be instructed to recommend an amendment to the rules and regulations enabling a Post to order a General Court Martial with power of dism